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REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

AJMERE & MHAIRWARRA DISTRICTS

For 1877-78.

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REPORT
ON
THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
AJMERE & MHAIRWARRA DISTRICTS
for 1877-78.

No. 571, dated Abu, 24th August 1878.

From—MAJOR E. R. C. BRADFORD, C.S.I., Officiating Chief
Commissioner, Ajmere-Mhairwarra,

To—A. C. LYALL, Esq., Secy. to Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report on the District of Ajmere Mhairwarra for the year 1877-78, compiled by Mr. L. S. Saunders.

2. I received charge of the office of Chief Commissioner so shortly before the close of the official year, that I do not feel competent to criticise with much authority the course of administrative events during the period. My observations therefore will be brief and confined to such matters as seemed most worthy of notice in the various reports which I have had an opportunity of reviewing before their submission in their present shape as a connected narrative of official labours.

3. *Police.*—The police have worked fairly well throughout the year, but I notice a want of discretion in making arrests, a lack of detective ability, and a heavy calendar of punishments inflicted on members of the force, all of which go to show that it has not attained the standard of efficiency reasonably to be expected from one so well paid, equipped, and managed as it undoubtedly is. The want experienced of a separate Inspector for Mhairwarra will be supplied, and it is advisable that the Nasirabad Police should be subject

to the same drill and discipline as the regular force of the district, for in no place are police more called upon for an active and efficient discharge of their duties than in a Cantonment. I agree with the Commissioner in his opinion that the present system of rural police should be maintained; it is better to work with than against the land-owners who are apt to regard with jealousy any attempt at administrative interference.

4. *Criminal Justice*.—The large increase of crime is no doubt partly attributable to the scarcity that prevailed during the year, but the figures tabulated do not bear out the Commissioner's theory that high prices were the sole cause: we should in that case have expected to find the increase confined to offences against property, whereas it is noticeable under each head. Another reason which suggests itself is the greater facility afforded to the operations of bad characters from Delhi and Agra by the opening of the railway to Ajmere. There was a marked excess of crime in Ajmere as compared with Mhairwarra, but this is explainable by the preponderance in the former of a town population.

5. *Jail*.—Compared with the preceding year there has been an increase in the number of prisoners from 968 to 1,344, which favors the idea that the prison is looked upon as a place of refuge in times of need. The jail has in consequence been somewhat overcrowded, but so far without any injury to the health of the prisoners. The return of reconvicted criminals has also increased, but this may to some extent be due to more careful registry and better police information. The decrease in cost per head of the average strength of prisoners from Rupees 51-5-2 to Rupees 47-11-7, in spite of the increase in price of provisions, speaks well for the economical management of the jail: discipline was well maintained, and the conduct of the prisoners on the whole was good.

6. *Civil Justice*.—There has been a slight decrease in litigation during the year, but it is noticeable that even with this diminution the number of suits has increased since 1871 about 34 per cent., and that the proportion of suits to the population is as 1 to 57. The average duration of contested cases was 22·27 days against 19 days in 1876, the execution of decrees appears to have been successfully conducted. On the whole the work of the Civil Courts of Ajmere and Mhairwarra has been fairly conducted, their popularity has been

maintained, and cheap and speedy justice has been administered in a manner which reflects credit on the officers presiding over the various Courts.

7. *Municipalities*.—The action of the Municipalities appears to have been satisfactory. A proposal for extending the present limits of the Ajmere Municipality has been before me, but in view of the large outlay required to carry it out and the already heavy incidence of taxation I have been compelled to return it for modification.

8. *Revenue*.—The realizations amounted to Rupees 3,19,306, leaving a balance of Rupees 11,889 uncollected, almost the whole of the suspensions were granted in Ajmere, where the scarcity and want of rain was more severely felt than in Mhairwarra. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the revenue has been collected without difficulty, and no severe coercive measures were anywhere required. ✓

9. *Excise*.—There has been a falling off in the receipts from the farms of Rupees 1,876 compared with the preceding year. The sale of opium in the district is free and unfettered by any rules, but it is in contemplation to extend the Opium Act to these districts, and rules framed under it have been submitted to the Government of India in the Financial Department for approval.

10. *Education*.—The last subject to be noticed is that of education. The revised scheme for extending elementary instruction has been brought into almost complete working order. The mission schools still continue to render gratuitous help to secular education. Their numbers, however, have diminished by eleven. The number of children who received education amounted to 5,221, but the boon of education is hardly sufficiently appreciated by the mass of the population. The Ajmere College still continues to be popular under the Principal, Mr. Goulding. Three of the six boys who presented themselves for the University Examination passed.

11. Taken as a whole the results of the year under review compare not unfavorably with those of 1876-77, and show that the district has been very creditably administered by the Commissioner.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

✓ The year 1877-78 has been a year of draught and high prices: the kharif harvest failed entirely save in the well lands; the rabi out-turn had been probably above the average, and there was never any sign of stocks running short. The construction of the Ajmere to Nayanagar section of the Western Rajpootana State Railway, and thence onward through the Sendra Pass, afforded employment to great numbers of people, for whom, otherwise, it is probable, the provision of relief works would have been necessary. The phenomenon, usual in such times, of the temporary emigration of Marwari zemindars southwards, by reason of the failure of their water-supply, was exhibited in a very distinct phase; and considerable numbers of panic-stricken people from the districts of Agra, Etawah, Mainpuri, Bhurtpur, Ulwar, and Gurgaon, passed through Ajmere travelling south in search of work and food. Private charity assisted these people on their way, while a small relief camp was kept open in Ajmere, for a few months, for the entertainment of sick or weary stragglers from their ranks. The emigration from the district itself was infinitesimal; few departed from our villages except the men who went in charge of their cattle to the grazing lands of Malwa. The mortality among human beings has been high, and is probably much under-rated in the Tables of the Mortuary Registrar. The mortality among horned-cattle has been, as might be expected, exceedingly great.

2. The revenue was collected without difficulty, suspensions being freely allowed in all individual cases of distress.

3. There was a considerable increase in crime; the explanation given in last year's report accounts mainly for this. The police are efficient, but there is a scarcity of good Thanadars or Station officers.

4. The jail has been well and carefully managed.

5. Litigation in the Civil Courts has stood at its normal figure, or perhaps it may be said, has not exhibited a normal rate of increase.

6. The Municipalities of Ajmere and Beawur have worked satisfactorily. The former Committee has at last devoted a proper degree of attention to the necessity of protecting transit trade from taxation. Conservancy and Police are fairly well managed. The question of a water-supply for the City of Ajmere is still under discussion.

7. It has been a bad year for forest conservation, and the reboisement of the hills has been at a stand-still. The arrangement noted in last year's report works well, subject to certain alterations in detail which are under consideration.

8. The amended scheme for the extension of primary education has now been brought into almost complete working. The statistical results of the year's labors are unsatisfactory. Further amendments in the same direction will doubtless before long be found desirable. There is as yet no sign that the people are awakening to an appreciation of the value—the good and evil—of education. The whole burthen of the work may still be said to rest on the shoulders of Government.

9. The agricultural vicissitudes of the year have done much to teach the zemindars the nature of the variable assessment of water-revenue of the larger tanks, devised by the late Settlement Officer; and whereas the system was, up to last kharif, exceedingly unpopular, it is now accepted generally without demur. The details of its working are somewhat intricate, and it wanted the teaching of experience to explain these details to the zemindars.

10. About a dozen estates were under the direct management of the District Officers; the insight into the agricultural economy of the country gained by them in this way, more than counterbalances the addition to their work and responsibilities.

11. The section of the Western Rajpootana State Railway from Ajmere to Nayanagar was completed during the year, and the Danta reservoir for the water-supply of Nasirabad was also finished. The restoration of the Arhai-din-ka-Jhompra has been completed; the huts which formerly crowded round it removed, and this curious and beautiful ruin is now shown to the best advantage. The foundation-stone of the Mayo College was laid by the Chief Commissioner on 5th January 1878, and the construction of the edifice commenced.

12. The relations of the district officials with the officials and inhabitants of the surrounding States have remained good; in many cases actual assistance has been given to the Ajmere Police in the pursuit and arrest of criminals on the border.

13. But the most important event of the year was the reorganization of the Ajmere Commission.

14. Three new Regulations came into force as follows:—

The Court's Regulation No. I of 1877, 1st June 1877.

The Land and Revenue Regulation No. II of 1877, 1st January 1878.

The Law's Regulation No. III of 1877, 1st January 1878.

The effect of this legislation has been to divide the district of Ajmere-Mhairwarra into two districts for all matters of criminal procedure and general executive administration; while in matters of revenue, of civil justice, of superintendence of police, of education, and forest conservancy, the two tracts are still one. The Assistant Commissioners of Ajmere and Mhairwarra are District Magistrates for their respective charges, and on the revenue side have the full powers of a Collector in certain matters, such as the granting of advances for purposes of public improvement (Act XXVI of 1871); the assessment of the value of land and other property taken up by the Government under Act X of 1870, and so on. Practically, the whole work of the Collector is carried on by the Assistant Commissioners who refer such matters as they consider require reference to the Commissioner, who moreover interferes directly whenever and wherever he thinks proper. Formal official correspondence has been reduced to a minimum. The new system has, so far, worked well; but it is obvious its working well depends very much on the personal relation of the District Officers.

15. In the substantive law of the province certain novelties of procedure have been introduced by the new enactments. The agricultural judgment debtor has had secured to him, at the worst, a subsistence

allowance and sufficient grain for his next sowing. The Courts have been empowered to use their discretion in the matter of arrests in execution of decrees; the rights of Government in mines, quarries, tanks, streams, have been recited; special extraordinary privileges have been conferred on Istimrardars; the powers of the Court of Wards have been increased; while a number of local laws, customs, and rules of procedure have, for the first time, been crystallized in the pages of the Statute Book. The District Officers have now a guide to lead them through the intricacies of local customary law, and the scandal of conflicting decisions will be reduced to its natural minimum.

PART II.

I.—POLITICAL.

Form of Administration.—During the year, important changes were introduced into the administration, which require to be noted. The civil administration of Ajmere-Mhairwarra, as re-organized in the year 1870-71, was found costly; and it was accordingly determined to re-organize the same in accordance with the principles laid down in Foreign Department Resolution No. 674P., dated 27th March 1877. The office of Deputy Commissioner was abolished, the administration being carried on, as in Kumaon, by the Commissioner, with two Assistants in charge, respectively, of the sub-districts of Ajmere and of Mhairwarra, each Assistant being vested with the powers of a Magistrate of a district, and with certain of the powers of a Collector of Revenue. At the same time, the Commissioner, with his two Assistants and the Cantonment Magistrate of Nasirabad, were included in the graded list of the Political Department, the Commissioner being made to rank with Residents of the 3rd Class, the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere with Political Agents, 3rd Class, the Assistant Commissioner of Mhairwarra with Political Assistants, 1st Class, and the Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, with Political Assistants, 2nd Class. The salary of the Judicial Assistant was reduced to Rupees 600 per mensem, rising to Rupees 800; and the appointment of Extra Assistant at Kekri abolished, a Deputy Magistrate on less pay being substituted. The allowance granted to Cantonment Magistrate, Deolee, was also reduced from Rupees 100 to 50 per mensem.

2. Other reductions in the Office establishments of the Revenue, Judicial, Police, Jail, Forest, Meteorological, and Educational Departments were made simultaneously.

All these reductions and changes took effect from 1st June 1877.

3. *Changes in the Administration.*—The only permanent change made in the "staff" was that Mr. James White, who was officiating for Major Repton as Deputy Commissioner, was permanently appointed Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere, under the re-organization scheme, Captain Lassalle becoming Magistrate of the district for the new sub-district of Mhairwarra. On his departure on furlough, Captain Donald Robertson was appointed to officiate for him at Nayanagar. Mr. Lyall, the Officiating Chief Commissioner of the province, made over his charge to Major E. C. Bradford, C.S.I., on 23rd March 1878, and joined the head-quarters of the Government of India as Secretary in the Foreign Department.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

WARDS' ESTATES.

4. The work involved in the management of the estates under the Court of Wards is heavy, and has, during the present year, been considerably increased under the new Regulation. Several more estates have been placed under the Court.

5. The income of the estates under management in 1877-78 was as follows:—

					Rs.	a.	p.
Pisangun	...	...	...	...	21,178	5	5
Kaibania	...	...	...	...	5,503	2	6
Goella	...	...	...	...	5,200	12	5
Shokla	...	...	...	...	3,128	12	0
Karronj	...	...	...	...	5,154	4	6
Junian	...	...	...	...	49,862	8	10
Total					90,027	13	8

6. Of these, Pisangun and Kaibania are entirely free from debt; Junian and Karronj will soon be clear; Shokla is but slightly encumbered; and Goella, though still, and for many years to come, in debt, is an improving and improvable estate. Pisangun, Kaibania, Goella, and Shokla will be released from the Court's management during the next year or two. The Raja of Pisangun is gradually being invested with authority and independence, and promises to turn out a fairly good landlord. The Thakoor of Kaibania is a lad of solid qualities and excellent character. The Goella and Shokla Thakoors have not as yet given promise of doing credit to their education and upbringing.

7. Pisangun has already left the Mayo College, and so has Shokla. I have proposed to Major St. John that Goella and Kaibania should not return at the close of the present holidays. Kalyan Sing of Junian is a very promising lad; while the young Karronj Thakoor will commence his school-life next term.

III.—PROTECTION.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

8. To give effect to Foreign Office Resolution No. 674, dated 27th March 1877, the Ajmere Courts' Regulation No. I of 1877 was passed and published in the *Gazette of India* of 5th May. It came into effect from the 1st June 1877, and is practically a material amendment of the Ajmere Courts' Regulation of 1872.

9. As part and parcel of the same policy of change in the administration of these districts, No. II of 1877, the Ajmere Land and Revenue Regulation, and No. III, the Ajmere Laws' Regulation, were published in the *Gazette of India* of 3rd November 1877, and came

into force from 1st January 1878. The Courts' Regulation comprises the codified adjective law in force, while the two other Regulations are the first essays in the codification of the special substantive law of Ajmere and Mhairwarra. Under the Courts' Regulation, the Court of the Commissioner is declared to be the chief Court of original civil jurisdiction, the other Courts being divided into Courts of Subordinate Judges of the 1st or 2nd Class, with or without Small Cause Court powers, and Courts of Moonsiffs. In the criminal jurisdiction the only change made is that the officer in charge of Mhairwarra has been made a Magistrate of the district, while the power of the Ajmere District Magistrate has been withdrawn from Mhairwarra. Certain matters, as for instance, the exemption of certain property from seizure and sale by the Civil Courts, which is, exactly speaking, a matter of substantive law, have conveniently found a place in this Regulation, while the procedure to be followed in the hearing of suits regarding the succession to the estates of Istimrardars and certain others has been clearly laid down. The Land and Revenue Regulation lays down the law as to the settlement and the collection of land revenue, partition of estates, and so on; while the Laws Regulation lays down the law of pre-emption, the rules of tracking, and gives powers to make rules for taxation in Cantonments, the manufacture of salt, the sale of flesh or killing of animals in religious precincts, &c., similia.

A list of statutes in force in these districts has been prepared.

10. The effect of this legislation has been to make Ajmere and Mhairwarra, for most purposes, separate districts under separate Magistrates, with the condition that the Commissioner has become, save in judicial matters, the actual executive chief officer of both. A large saving in the cost of the administration has been secured, while efficiency does not appear to have in any way suffered.

POLICE.

11. *Strength and cost of Police.*—The strength and cost of the Police in Ajmere-Mhairwarra is exhibited in the following table:—

DISTRICT.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH			TOTAL COST PAYABLE FROM		
	Paid from Imperial revenues.	Paid from other than Imperial revenue.	Total.	Imperial sources.	Other sources.	Total.
				<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Ajmere, Khalsa ...	244	117	361	51,705 10 9	9,583 0 0	61,293 10 9
" Istimrar ...	88	...	88	12,510 0 0	...	12,510 0 0
Mhairwarra ...	97	36	133	14,394 0 0	3,120 0 0	17,514 0 0
Total ...	429	153	582	78,609 10 9	12,703 0 0	91,317 10 9
Total for 1876 ...	433	153	586	82,926 3 0	12,716 0 0	95,642 3 0

One Inspector, one Sub-Inspector, and two Head Constables came under reduction from 1st June 1877, in accordance with the new organization scheme for the district as sanctioned in Government of India, Foreign Department, letter No. 1713P., dated 17th July 1877.

The cost of the whole force was less by Rupees 4,324-8-3 than during the former year.

12. *Distribution of the force relatively to area and population.*—The proportion of Police to area and population are given below for the different divisions.

DISTRICT.	AREA.	POPULATION.	ONE POLICEMAN TO	
Ajmere, Khalsa ...	798,347	164,291	3.059 square miles.	629 persons
„ Istimrar ...	1271,469	145,623	14.766 „ „	1,655 „
Mhairwarra ...	640,864	86,417	4.818 „ „	650 „
Total ...	2,710,680	396,331	4.658 square miles.	680 persons.

The areas of unpopulated wastes in the Istimrar Estates are considerable, and the Istimrardars look after their estates principally through their own servants—this accounts for the difference in the above figures.

13. *Discipline and conduct of Police.*—The following statement shows the punishments inflicted in the force during this and the previous year:—

DISTRICT.	DISMISSED.		PUNISHED DEPARTMENTALLY.		PUNISHED JUDICIALLY.		TOTAL.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Ajmere, Khalsa ...	2	9	23	43	2	9	27	66
„ Istimrar ...	...	3	7	3	...	2	7	8
Mhairwarra ...	...	5	8	20	1	2	9	27
Total ...	2	17	39	71	3	13	43	101
Total for 1876 ...	...	13	26	22	1	13	27	43

The conduct of the men, from a departmental point of view, does not show any improvement. Dismissals increased by six; and there was a slight increase of two officers punished judicially. Eleven Constables and fourteen officers of higher grades were however rewarded during the year for good and approved service. For the perseverance and intelligence displayed in the discovery and prosecution of important postal frauds and forged hoondis, one Sub-Inspector and one Head Constable were specially rewarded by orders of the Government of India.

14. *Town Chowkeedars.*—The services of the chowkeedars of the town of Pushkar and Kekree were efficient during the year. As it is under contemplation to form the town of Kekree into a Municipality, some change in the number and system of the chowkeedars of that town will probably be made in the current year.

15. *Rural Police.*—The Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, does not approve of the system of Rural Police, lately brought into force in this district, and would like to have a body of men for each village as the servants of Government. Doubtless, this is the system most easily worked, and which may give a greater uniform success; but I have no doubt myself that if the Lumberdars and land-owners are properly supervised and intelligently worked, far greater success can be obtained in administration by working with them, rather than against them, through a low caste menial agency on Rupees 4 per mensem.

16. *Crime.*—In the khalsa and istimrar portions of Ajmere and in the Mhairwarra District, the amount of cognizable and non-cognizable crime is reported to be as follows:—

DISTRICT.	Cognizable crime.	NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME WHERE POLICE WERE		Total cognizable and non-cognizable crime.	Number of cognizable cases reported in previous years.	Grand-total.
		Employed.	Not employed.			
Ajmere, Khalsa ...	2,134	966	83	3,183	2	3,185
" Istimrar ...	436	193	...	629	3	632
Mhairwarra ...	340	195	...	535	1	536
Total ...	2,910	1,354	83	4,347	6	4,353
Total for 1876 ...	1,927	1,175	164	3,266	1	3,267

The year 1877 shows an increase of 1,086 offences in the total number of cognizable and non-cognizable crime reported, when compared with the returns for 1876. This increase in crime is undoubtedly due to the dearness of food, caused by the scanty rainfall during the latter half of the year, and the export of grain to the more distressed parts of India. The Magistrate of the district, in addition to this cause, ascribes this excess of crime to the people becoming, year by year, better acquainted with our procedure, and more and more habituated to avail themselves of the assistance of Police. I cannot, however, find any good reason for the large increase of crime, but knowing how hardly pressed a large portion of the community were until the rain fell in October, and even after that date, it does not seem to me necessary to search for any other cause for the effect now reported.

17. *Cognizable crime.*—Compared with 1876, there was an increase of 983 in the number of cognizable crimes. This increase was most marked in cases of "offences against the public and local nuisances, and Cantonment Act," "theft," "lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with

intent to commit an offence," and "dacoity." A slight decrease occurred under offences of "grievous hurt," "robbery," "mischief," "criminal breach of trust," "vagrancy," and offences against the Excise and Gambling Acts.

18. The following table gives the relative position of the various parts of the district, with respect to the amount of cognizable crime in each, when compared with area and population :—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Proportion of cognizable crime</i>	
	To area.	To population.
Ajmere, Khalsa ...	1 crime to 0·374 square miles.	1 crime to 77 persons.
„ Istimrar ...	„ to 2·946 „	„ to 335 „
Mhairwarra ...	„ to 1·879 „	„ to 265 „
	<hr/> 1 crime to 0·931 squares miles. <hr/>	<hr/> 1 crime to 136 persons. <hr/>

19. *Convictions, &c.*—The results of the action of the Police in detecting crime and bringing offenders to punishment are shown below :—

District.	NUMBER AND PERCENTAGES OF OFFENCES REPORTED, ENQUIRED INTO, AND THOSE IN WHICH CONVICTION WAS OBTAINED.							NUMBER AND PERCENTAGES OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL AND CONVICTED.					PROPERTY.		
	Total cognizable offences reported.	Total number of offences investigated.	Percentage of offences enquired into to offences reported.	Total number of cases in which conviction was obtained.	Percentage of cases reported to those in which conviction was obtained.	Percentage of cases enquired into to those in which conviction was obtained.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.	Total number of persons convicted.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	R.	a.	p.
Ajmore, Khalsa	2,134	1,936	90.63	1,221	57.16	63.07	88.82	1,679	75.97	32,775	8,7490	26.69	...	...	...
" Istimrar	436	316	78.99	105	23.97	30.61	95.93	165	68.47	14,030	4,861	34.63	...	...	...
Mhalwara	340	285	83.79	104	30.46	36.49	93.53	263	82.87	7,090	2,640	33.04	...	...	...
Total	2,910	2,567	88.21	1,436	49.01	55.70	89.32	2,052	75.95	54,861	16,250	29.65	...	...	...

20. Of 2,910 offences reported to have occurred, 2,567 were enquired into by the Police; of these, 2,247 cases were investigated by the Police *suo motu*, and 320 by order of the Magistrates. The percentage of cases enquired into to those reported was 88·21 against 90·34 last year. The percentage of cases prosecuted to conviction to cases investigated has improved, being 55·70 against 51·40 in 1876; whilst of those reported, the convictions bore much the same proportion as in 1876, *viz.*, 49·04 and 50·78, respectively.

21. Of 2,702 persons arrested, against 1,959 last year, only 2,052 were convicted; of the remainder, 420 were released, and 177 were acquitted, leaving 53 pending at the end of the year. The percentage of convictions to arrests, and that of persons convicted to those brought to trial, has risen by 4·64 and 4·06 per cent., respectively; and I think the figure 75·95, being the percentage of persons convicted to those arrested, is a fair mark of success.

The total amount of property said to have been stolen, in the year under report, was Rupees 54,801·8, being less by Rupees 16,781·8 than in 1876; while the percentage of recoveries has increased from 24 to 29. This result is not, however, very satisfactory.

22. Of the two districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarra, Mhairwarra was more successful in dealing with criminals, and in recovering stolen property. There, of persons brought to trial, 98·58 per cent. were convicted, and of persons arrested, 82·87 per cent. Of property stolen, 33 per cent. was recovered.

23. *Heinous crime.*—The following statement exhibits the more serious offences committed during 1877:—

Offences committed during 1877.				Ajmere, khalsa.	Istimrar.	Mhairwarra.	Total.
Murder	...	...	...	4	1	2	7
Attempts at murder	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	1	1	3	5
Rape	...	...	...	7	4	1	12
Administering stupefying drugs	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Kidnapping	...	...	...	2	2	...	4
Grievous hurt	...	...	...	11	7	3	21 ✓
Dacoity	...	...	...	2	3	...	5 ✓
Robbery	...	...	...	4	8	2	14 ✓
Lurking house-trespass & house-breaking	...	...	...	238	123	101	462
Theft { of cattle	...	...	...	28	35	11	74
{ ordinary	...	...	...	501	176	111	788

24. *Murder, &c.*—The total number of murders, including culpable homicides, was fourteen against seven last year; of these, all the cases of Mhairwarra were prosecuted to conviction except one; but in the Ajmere District, in only three cases were results obtained, six cases remained entirely undetected. This speaks badly for the Police. The cases were, as usual, for the most part, connected with women, money, or revenge.

25. *Poisoning.*—There were two cases of poisoning. In one, no actual proof could be brought against the man, who was therefore discharged. In the other, the charge was a false accusation by a wife against her husband, the wife desiring to be separated from her husband.

Kidnapping.—Of four cases, in two the accused were convicted, and in two, released.

26. *Dacoity.*—In dacoities, the same measure of success was not obtained. Of the five cases, in only three was conviction obtained; of these, two were really grain riots, prompted by a desire to intimidate the grain-dealers and thereby to prevent the export of grain.

27. *Robberies.*—The Police were not, as usual, successful in tracing up the robberies. Of the fourteen cases of robberies (four in Ajmere khalsa, eight in istimrar, and two of a simple character in Mhairwarra), in only six were the criminals prosecuted to conviction, and in the rest no clue whatever has been obtained. Of Rupees 2,854 worth of property stolen, only Rupees 125 in value was recovered.

28. During the year under report, no dacoities or serious robberies occurred in Mhairwarra; but in the Ajmere District mounted dacoities are again said to have taken place, the principal and most active depredators being our neighbours, the Bowreahs of Marwar and the Shekhawats.

29. *Burglaries.*—The number of lurking house-trespass and house-breaking cases rose from 310 in 1876 to 462 in 1877, as also the amount of property stolen, from Rupees 20,610 to Rupees 31,501. But here also, the result was not favorable to the Police, both as regards bringing punishment home to the offenders as well as the recovery of property. This is said by the Police to be due to the losses being exaggerated.

30. *Theft.*—Both cattle-lifting and ordinary thefts have considerably increased, when compared with last year, viz., by 10 and 271, respectively in the numbers; but the percentages of property recovered are also low. Of 74 cases of cattle-lifting, there are only eleven such cases in Mhairwarra, the rest were committed in the Ajmere District. With reference to the remark of the District Superintendent of Police, that some of these cases appear to have been merely "cattle straying" and not "cattle theft," the Magistrate of the Mhairwarra District correctly states that had such been the case, there would not have been much difficulty in finding this out at the time, when applications would ordinarily have been made for permission to strike off the cases, and they would not now appear as "thefts."

31. *Vagrancy and bad characters.*—Of 58 persons said to have been arrested by the Police under vagrancy and bad character, 40 were convicted, ten released, and three were transferred to Delhi by order of Magistrate, five remaining under trial at the end of the year.

Of 336 bad characters, under surveillance, including those released from the jail during the year, 100 persons, who were reported as earning an honest livelihood, were removed from the surveillance register, leaving 234 on the rolls at the end of the year, the remaining two being habitual offenders, who had been convicted more than twice for theft.

32. *Cases for public nuisances.*—Cases under public and local nuisances have risen considerably from 494 in 1876 to 1,070 in 1877. The large increase in this class of cases is due to strict orders having been issued by the Magistrate of the district to arrest all offenders found committing nuisances. The Magistrate objects to the Police using their

discretion as to who shall be sent up and who shall be let off; and there is a good deal in this objection—a powerful system of extortion is thus prevented.

33. *Criminal classes.*—The District Superintendent of Police proposes to place the Bowreahs and Bheels under the Criminal Tribes Act, which has been declared to be in force in this district. A separate report on this subject will have to be submitted before I could give my opinion as to the advisability of such action.

34. *Non-cognizable crime.*—The Police are not directly concerned with non-cognizable crime, though their employment for purposes of enquiry by Magistrates is becoming more and more common. In non-cognizable cases, 657 more persons were arrested in 1877 than in 1876.

35. *General remarks.*—The Returns, so far as figures are concerned, do not show great success in the past year, but the Police have been carefully handled; and considering the difficulties they always have to contend with, owing to our peculiar position and more particularly the difficulties of the past year, when for several months we were hanging on the brink of a severe famine, I think that all has been done that could have been expected from a Police so situated.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

36. During the year the Ajmere Courts' Regulation (I of 1877) came into force, and the criminal jurisdiction of Ajmere and Mhairwarra was separated. The Assistant Commissioner of each division of the district was made a Magistrate of the district; and separate statements have, accordingly, for the first time, been prepared for the two districts:

MAGISTERIAL COURTS.

37. *Crime.*—The following comparative statement shows the number of offences reported under each class for the last six years:—

CLASS OF OFFENCES.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Class I—Against the State or public (Chapters VI to XV, Indian Penal Code).	97	109	117	75	81	228
Class II—Against the person (Chapters XVI, XIX, XX, to XXII, Indian Penal Code).	366	749	983	894	1,065	1,119
Class III—Against property (Chapters XVII and XVIII, Indian Penal Code).	1,183	1,521	1,575	1,115	1,266	1,655
Class IV—Not included in above, and under special and local laws.	726	706	743	650	855	1,345
Total ...	2,372	3,088	3,418	2,734	3,267	4,347

38. It will be seen that there is an increase of over 33 per cent. as compared with 1876 in the number of crimes reported during the year under report. This increase is principally due to the larger number of petty thefts and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking; the chief cause of which was the dearness of food owing to the poor spring harvest of 1876, and the almost total loss of the autumn harvest of 1877. The number of assault cases and petty offences against the Municipal and Forest Bye-laws, &c., are also considerably in excess of the previous year.

39. *Serious crime.*—The following statement shows the principal offences of a grave character committed during 1877, with the corresponding figures for 1876 :—

				1876.	1877.		
					Ajmere.	Mhairwarra.	Total.
Murder, &c.				8	9	5	= 14
Kidnapping				0	4	0	= 4
Rape				3	12	0	= 12
Dacoity				3	6	0	= 6
Robbery				21	11	2	= 13
Lurking house-trespass, &c. ...				312	450	12	= 462
Theft	{	Ordinary ... ..	...	516	753	34	= 787
		Of cattle ... ..	...	64	72	2	= 74

40. There has, therefore, been a material increase in the number of serious offences this year. The excess is proportionately most marked in the Ajmere District—this class of crime being comparatively rare in Mhairwarra. The Assistant Commissioner of Mhairwarra, however, remarks that “ it must be remembered that in various parts of Mhairwarra, a State bordering on, if not actually one of, scarcity prevailed during the latter part of the year; and when this fact, together with the traditional proclivity of the Mhairs are considered, it is, I think, a matter for congratulation that the *challaned* offences are so few.”

41. There was a slight increase in the cases of murder, culpable homicide, &c.; but these offences are not much affected by scarcity. Dacoities increased by three; but robberies fell by eight. Burglaries, as might be expected, showed a considerable increase; of the large number of 462, Mhairwarra had only thirteen. In the number of ordinary and cattle thefts, there is a marked increase of 271 and ten respectively; but in Mhairwarra ordinary thefts were comparatively few, while there were only two cattle thefts. This is owing to the Mhairs having generally renounced the eating of kine, and this resolution has, no doubt, tended to diminish the crime of cattle-lifting.

42. Remembering the scarcity and dearness of food, and the consequent destitution and partial famine which prevailed through a large portion of the district, an increase in the number of graver offences against person and property could hardly but have been expected.

43. *Petty crime*.—The following statement shows the offences which make up the bulk of the petty crime of the district:—

		1876.		1877.		
		Ajmere. Mhairwarra. Total.				
Grievous hurt	...	25	25	1	=	26
Hurt	...	112	93	25	=	118
Assault	...	826	741	131	=	872
Mischief	...	129	80	13	=	93
Criminal trespass	...	92	83	6	=	89
Nuisances under the Penal Code		16	50	1	=	51
Municipal, "Police, or Cantonment Acts		618	1,082	59	=	1,141
Forest Bye-laws	...	25	72	25	=	97

44. As in 1876, hurt and assault cases constitute about one-third of the whole of the bailable crime of the district. During the year under report, there was a slight increase of petty assault cases, with only 16 per cent. of convictions. This percentage is low, but the charges are often not pressed or are withdrawn by consent. Nuisance cases under the Penal Code and the Municipal and Police and Cantonment Acts have considerably increased from 634 in 1876 to 1,192 in 1877—an increase, which is owing to strict orders issued by the Magistrate of the district to arrest all persons found committing nuisance, and giving the Police no option but to arrest all offenders. The results with regard to forest cases, especially in Mhairwarra, are far from satisfactory, where out of 109 persons charged, only 41, or considerably less than one-half, were punished; either a large number of persons were wrongly charged, or the Courts failed to carry out the law; further enquiries are being made on this subject.

45. *Result of trials*.—The number of cases for disposal during the year under report amounted to 3,150, of which 3,102 were disposed of, leaving only 48 pending at the end of the year. Of 3,102 cases disposed of, 370 were non-bailable, and 2,732 bailable cases. The number of persons implicated were 6,194; of whom 830 were arraigned for non-bailable, and 5,364 for bailable offences.

46. The following comparative table shows the proportion of work done by each grade of Magistrates during the past and previous years:—

		1876.		1877.	
		Cases. Persons. Cases. Persons.			
Magistrates of the District.	Enhanced powers under Section 36, Criminal Procedure Code.	18	22	0	0
	Magistrates of the districts	171	360	342	743
Paid full-power Magistrates		835	1,575	1,394	2,354
“ Subordinate ”		393	855	466	1,035
Unpaid “ ”		1,056	2,078	900	1,948
Total		2,473	4,890	3,102	6,080

47. Of all the Magistrates, the proportion of criminal work performed by the Judicial Assistant Commissioner and the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, has considerably increased, as compared with last year. This increase consisted mostly of petty prosecutions under Section 34 of Act V of 1861, such cases now coming for disposal to these officers, instead of to the Bench of the Honorary Magistrates of Ajmere, under the orders of the Magistrate of the district, directing that all persons arrested by the Police under Section 34 of Act V of 1861 should be immediately *challaned* to one of the Stipendiary Magistrates of the district. I do not consider this arrangement a good one; the Honorary Magistrates should have morning sittings and decide these cases themselves; this is one of the special reasons for constituting such a body of non-stipendiary Magistrates, and this is the class of cases they can most efficiently dispose of to the satisfaction of all concerned. On the whole, the work of the Bench of Honorary Magistrates of Ajmere has not been favorably noticed by the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere, the attendance of certain of the members being very irregular, while the procedure of others has been open to unfavorable criticism. The work performed by the Honorary Magistrates and Civil Judges in the interior of the district is reported to have been well done; I fully concur in the good opinion formed of their work: they deserve the thanks of Government.

Of the total number of cases, 848 were decided by European Magistrates, and 2,254 by Native Magistrates.

48. 565 cases were summarily disposed of, *viz.*—

By Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere	...	...	93
By Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad	...	...	463
And by Bench of Honorary Magistrates	...	...	9
			<hr/> 565

Of the persons implicated, 261 were acquitted and 555 convicted.

49. *Trial of European British subjects.*—The number of European British subjects tried by Justices of the Peace were five; two were acquitted, two convicted, and one was committed to Sessions. The offences were—assault (Section 352, Indian Penal Code), forgery for the purpose of cheating (Section 468, Indian Penal Code), and dishonestly receiving stolen property (Section 411, Indian Penal Code).

50. *Convictions.*—Of 6,080 persons dealt with, 508 were discharged, complaints against 1,994 were compounded, dismissed, and withdrawn; 537 were acquitted; while 2,949 were convicted; 75 were committed to the Court of Sessions; and seventeen died, escaped, or were transferred. The number of persons acquitted, discharged, or otherwise disposed of without conviction, is just half of the whole number disposed of, or fifteen more than those convicted and committed. The largest number of discharges, &c., is, as usual, seen under head “assault,” where out of 2,301, 1,936 were discharged, &c.; in cases of “hurt,” where out of 209, 146 were discharged, &c.; in cases of “mischief ordinary” and “criminal trespass,” where out of 211 and 132, 191 and 101, respectively, were discharged, &c.; and also in cases of “wrongfully restraining any person,” “enticing

away a married woman," "criminal insult," "cheating," &c., where an abnormally large number of persons were discharged, &c. These are just the results which we might expect to find recorded in such cases.

51. *Average duration.*—The average duration of all cases was the same as last year, *viz.*, six days. In cognizable cases, the average duration was 5·45 days, and in non-cognizable cases, it was 6·68 days; the nuisance cases have been excluded from the calculation. The highest average duration was fourteen days in the Court of Assistant Commissioner of Mhairwarra, and 28 days in the Court of the Honorary Magistrate of Masuda. The speed with which cases have been disposed of is, if anything, too great; but taking into consideration the number of petty cases which are generally disposed of at one sitting, there seems to be a sufficient margin for patient enquiry in the more difficult and intricate cases that are only occasionally brought before the Courts.

52. *Striking off cases.*—Great care has lately been taken in the matter of striking cases off the Police Register as not having occurred. There were only 32 cases struck off the register against 159 in 1876. No cases were struck off without the orders of the Magistrate of the district, and only then when he felt sure that the reports had been incorrectly made or were wilfully false.

53. *Punishments.*—Of the sentences passed upon persons convicted, it appears rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement was given in 27 cases against twelve in 1876, and without, in 430 cases against 347 in 1876. Simple imprisonment sentences fell from 35 to 22. Fine with imprisonment was awarded in 195 cases, and without, in 2,325. Whipping was added to other punishments in six cases, and given alone in 133 cases. The total amount of fines inflicted was Rupees 14,587, of which Rupees 11,258 were realized. Rupees 538 were paid out of fines realized as compensation. Imprisonment for six months and under was awarded in 358 cases; and for above that period, in 121 cases.

54. The Subordinate Native Magistrates do not seem to fully appreciate the importance of whipping; or else they feel reluctant to make use of this mode of punishment. A sentence of stripes often has a more deterrent effect than short terms of imprisonment in cases of petty theft, and is particularly appropriate for offenders in Mhairwarra, where there is no jail. The Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, advocates the use of the cat, instead of the light rattan now used. I have never seen punishment inflicted by the cat, and I am, by no means, sure if this alteration would have the desired deterrent effect, if introduced into this district.

55. *Witnesses.*—The total number of witnesses, who attended the Criminal Courts of the district, are returned as 4,237 against 3,923 last year, or 314 more. No witnesses are said to have been detained longer than four days. The correctness of this statement is often contested, and I know of no way to ensure its accuracy except by making the Judges keep it up in their own handwriting.

56. *Appeals to Magistrates.*—There were 34 appeals to the Magistrates' Courts. One application was rejected; 21 sentences were confirmed; four modified; and six reversed. The average duration was eight days.

SESSIONS COURT.

57. *Original side.*—The number of cases committed to the Sessions was 31, involving 75 persons, who were disposed of as follows:—

Convicted and sentenced to death...	...	...	...	1
Do. do. to transportation	...	...	...	6
Do. do. otherwise	...	...	...	53
Acquitted	...	...	...	13
Died	...	...	...	1
Remaining under trial	...	...	...	1

The average duration was 14·06 days against 38 last year.

58. *Appeals.*—There were before the Sessions Court 40 appeals, 31 failed to obtain any modification of the sentences passed; the sentences were modified in six cases and reversed in three. The average duration was 5·2 days against ten days in 1876.

59. *General remarks.*—The administration of criminal justice is, I consider, very creditable to all the officers concerned. We are particularly fortunate in having as Magistrate of the Ajmere District Mr. White, a very careful and painstaking officer, with peculiar judicial ability and acumen; and most of the other officers either display judicial ability above the average, or have long experience to assist and guide them in carrying on their Court work.

RAILWAY JURISDICTION.

60. There were in all 89 original cases adjudicated upon during the year, involving the disposal of 100 accused persons; 72 of whom were convicted, six acquitted, twelve discharged, complaint against one was compounded, and against one, dismissed, five committed to the Court of Sessions, and two transferred for disposal to other Courts.

61. The number of offences reported to have been committed was 90, of which 39 were non-bailable, 32 bailable, and 19 were of the nature falling within the category of "special and local laws," almost all being breaches of the Railway Act. The only heinous crime perpetrated was that of rape, which was committed to the Court of Sessions for trial, resulting in the acquittal of the accused, there not being sufficient proof to establish the crime. One person (a Railway engine-driver) was prosecuted for the offence of causing death by rash or negligent act, under Section 304 A, Indian Penal Code. He was convicted and punished with six weeks' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rupees 250.

62. There were altogether 72 persons punished, *viz.*, 33 with rigorous imprisonment without solitary confinement (including eight punished with fine in addition), three with simple imprisonment, 27 with fine without imprisonment, and nine adults with corporal punishment (one more being whipped in addition to other punishments).

63. The total amount of fines imposed was Rupees 771-14, of which Rupees 630-9-6 were realized, together with Rupees 50, which

remained unrealized on 31st December 1876. Of the amount realized, Rupees 248-6 were paid to complainants as compensation under Section 308 (2) of Act X of 1872.

64. There were two appeals, one to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana (as High Court), and the other to the Magistrate, 1st Class; the decisions of the lower Court (Superintendent, Railway Police, and Magistrate, 2nd Class) was, in the first instance, modified to the extent of a fine of Rupees 50 in addition to imprisonment being remitted; in the other case, the order was not interfered with.

65. The number of witnesses who attended the Magisterial Courts was 239; of these, 220 stayed for one day, thirteen for two days, and six for three days.

66. Four persons were summarily tried, two by the Political Agent of Ulwur, and two by the Cantonment Magistrate of Nasirabad.

67. Twelve European British subjects were brought to trial, five of whom were acquitted, six convicted, and one committed to the Court of Sessions charged with the offence of criminal breach of trust, under Section 406, Indian Penal Code. The latter case remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

68. *General remarks.*—The Courts seem to answer their purpose very well; the cases are efficiently and intelligently disposed of, and justice appears to be dealt out to offenders with certainty and sufficient rapidity without harassing either the travellers or Railway officials unnecessarily.

JAIL.

Judicial.

69. *Number of prisoners.*—The statistics of the prison population for 1876 and 1877, respectively, are shown in the following table:—

	1876.	1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
Prisoners under-trial (population)	430	492	62	...
Civil prisoners ditto	95	122	27	...
Convict population	961	1,147	186	...
Total population including all classes ...	1,486	1,761	275	...
DEDUCT—				
Number of under-trial prisoners convicted during the year...	216	301	85	...
Transferred for transportation, &c.	9	5	...	4
Transferred to other jails to undergo sentences...	3	9	6	...
Transferred to Lunatic Asylums ... ..	...	2	2	...
Net population ...	1,258	1,444	186	...
Daily average number of prisoners of all classes ...	374.25	455.68	81.43	...

70. The increase in the number of prisoners during the year is chiefly due to the dearness of provisions. There has been a gradual increase during the year, and it is feared that the increase is likely to continue owing to the tightness of the grain market until the next rains set in.

71. The following figures show the connection between the increase of crime and the rise in prices. The spring harvest of 1877 was an average one; but the kharif (autumn) failed, more decisively in the north-east of the district than elsewhere:—

Months.					Convict population.	Rate of wheat per rupee.	
						Seers	Chlks.
January	...	...	...	...	431	21	0·88
February	...	...	...	...	428	19	13·55
March	...	...	...	...	431	19	6·97
April	...	...	...	...	404	19	3·86
May	...	...	...	...	458	20	10·39
June	...	...	...	...	451	20	1·92
July	...	...	...	...	478	19	15·76
August	...	...	...	...	506	15	7·91
September	...	...	...	...	515	11	4·95
October	...	...	...	...	564	9	11·264
November	...	...	...	...	571	12	7·13
December	...	...	...	...	539	13	11·32

72. *Disposal of convicts.*—Of the total 1,147 confined in 1877, 352 were released on expiry of sentence, 77 on payment of fine, 8 on appeal, and 34 by order of Government for various reasons. There remain 496 to be accounted for. Of these, two went to lunatic asylums, one was executed, and three died. Of the 490 left, 9 were transferred to other jails, 5 were transported, and 476 remained in the jail at the close of the year. The daily average number was 424·09 against 348·39 in 1876.

73. *Prisoners classified by race or religion.*—Of the prisoners, 515 were Hindus, 187 Mahomedans, 12 Budhists and Jains, 4 Christians, and 426 belonged to other classes. Under "other classes" are, as usual, included 75 Mhairs, 41 Mhairats, 29 Bowreahs, 43 Meenas, 18 Bheels, 31 Sansees, 8 Kenjars, &c.

74. *Previous occupation.*—The number of convicts belonging to the main classes of the population of this district, for the years 1876 and 1877, respectively, is shown below:—

					1876.	1877.
MALE.	{	Agriculturists	...	...	364	364
		Non-agriculturists	...	...	347	581
		Domestic servants...	...	...	84	79
		Government servants	...	...	53	68
		No occupation	...	...	63	39
					<hr/> 911	<hr/> 1,068
FEMALE.	{	Married	...	...	45	70
		Unmarried	...	...	...	4
		Prostitutes	...	...	5	2
					<hr/> 50	<hr/> 76
Total					<hr/> 961	<hr/> 1,144

75. *Age of prisoners.*—As regards age, the figures are—

				1876.		1877.
Under 16 years	...	...	...	15	...	23
16 to 40	„	...	...	798	...	958
40 to 60	„	...	...	145	...	157
Above 60	„	...	...	3	...	6
Total				961	...	1,144

76. *Juvenile prisoners.*—Nineteen boys were admitted during the year, who, added to the four girls imprisoned in 1877, gave a total of 23, or eight more than last year. They were all kept separate from the adult prisoners. Seven of them were transferred to the Agra Reformatory, this Jail paying for their diet and maintenance at Agra; they were all under tuition as long as they were in this Jail.

77. *Nature of punishment.*—The table on the margin shows the

	1876.	1877.
Under one month	236	464
From one to six months	241	371
„ six months to one year	101	131
„ one year to three years	143	159
„ three years to five years	70	62
„ five years to ten years	84	125
Exceeding ten years	7	7
Transportation	27	22
Executed	2	3
Total	961	1,144

nature of the sentences passed upon convicts. In those sentenced to six months' imprisonment and under, there was an increase of 308; and in those sentenced to terms of more than six months, but not exceeding ten years, an increase of 79. The number

sentenced to imprisonment exceeding ten years was seven, the same as in the year before. There was a decrease of five in those transported; and an increase of one in those capitally sentenced. There were 25 fewer sentences of simple imprisonment; 208 more persons were undergoing rigorous imprisonment.

78. *Reconvictions.*—The number of reconvicted criminals was 113; of these, 76 had been once before convicted, 18 twice, and 19 more than

1873	...	23
1874	...	26
1875	...	51
1876	...	70
1877	...	113

twice. From the figures noted in the margin, it appears that the number of persons returned as reconvicted is steadily increasing; this would not be viewed otherwise than with anxiety,

were it not for the fact that more careful registry and better police information has undoubtedly raised the number fictitiously, but it is a point which requires watching most attentively. No juveniles were reconvicted during the year.

79. *Internal discipline.*—The conduct of the prisoners, adjudged by punishments inflicted, appears to have been much better in the year under review than it was in 1876. Notwithstanding the increase in the aggregate number of convicts imprisoned, the number of prisoners punished for breaches of Jail Rules was only 99, being 54 less than in 1876. The ratio of punishment to daily average strength was 24.55 against 43.91 last year. In the majority of instances the punishment inflicted was solitary confinement instead of flogging.

80. The classification of prisoners according to the length of their sentence, as well as according to their crimes, has been attended to. As regards crimes, they are divided into two great divisions, *viz.*, "Red and Black Divisions." The latter consists of all the prisoners who are convicted of heinous crimes, such as dacoity, robbery, murder, aggravated theft, homicide, unnatural offences, rape, and those who are confined under Sections 505 and 506, Criminal Procedure Code, escaped prisoners who have been recaptured, and prisoners who have been convicted more than once. These prisoners are marked by black *angochas*; all other prisoners have red *angochas* and are in the Red Division.

81. Thirty-four prisoners were released on the occasion of the assumption of the title of Empress of India by Her Majesty; the irons of 41 were taken off; 27 were rewarded with small sums of money at the time of their release from the Jail; 83 received good conduct marks, and 32 were employed as prison officials during the year.

82. The good conduct mark system, which was introduced some years ago, is now worked better than it was. These good conduct marks are now allotted with more method and regularity than in previous years. The appointment of prisoners to the position of Ward Masters, Work Overseers, and Prison Warders, and the remission of a portion of their sentence, depends on the acquisition of a sufficient number of good conduct marks.

83. *Escape*.—There has been no escape since June 1874. Gopala, who then escaped, was recaptured in May 1877.

84. *Education*.—The progress made by the prisoners in their education has been reported as satisfactory. They were examined by the Inspector of Schools twice during the year. The rules of the Jail Manual regarding the education of prisoners did not admit of sufficient time for instruction; and they have accordingly been amended with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner. Twenty prisoners who were recommended by the Inspector of Schools for progress made by them in their studies were rewarded with one *chittack* of *gur* each for one month in addition to their usual diet.

85. *Civil prisoners*.—There was an increase in admissions and daily average strength both in males and females in 1877 as compared with the previous year. There were only eight males in the Jail at the beginning of 1877, and 110 males and four females were admitted during the year, making a total of 122 against 95 in 1876. At the end of the year, only two males and one female remained in Jail. Of those released, five were released on the occasion of the assumption of the title of Empress of India by Her Majesty, and Rupees 210-15 were expended in payment of their debts.

FINANCIAL.

86. *Cost*.—The total cost of the Jail in 1877 amounted to Rupees 24,443-4, being Rupees 1,273 more than in the preceding year. The increase is entirely attributable to the increase in numbers and the rise in the price of food; while the cost of rations alone increased by Rupees

2-5-10 per head over last year, the total expenditure per head has fallen by Rupees 8-11-6. The average cost per convict during this and the last year, with the various heads of expenditure, is shown in the following table:—

	1876.	1877.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Gross cost of Establishment, rations, &c. ...	19,039	21,514
Jail buildings... ..	4,131	2,929
Total gross cost of convicts in Jail ...	23,170	24,443
DEDUCT—		
On account of diet, &c., of seven juvenile prisoners transferred to Agra Central Jail... ..		115
Sum received from Native States for the maintenance of prisoners belonging to those States, and remitted to the Treasury to the credit of Government ...	2,714	2,529
On account of Jail buildings ...	4,131	2,929
Total net cost of convicts in Jail ...	16,325	18,870
Divided by average number of convicts, and civil and under-trial prisoners ...	374.25	455.68
Net cost per head	<i>Rs.</i> 43-9-11	41-6-6

87. *Employment of prisoners.*—There were 326.43 males and 16.27 females available for labor in 1877 against 248.22 males and 13.32 females in 1876. The percentage of Jail servants was 13.45 on the total daily average strength, which is below the proportion allowed by the Jail Rules, *viz.*, 15 per cent. of the entire strength. The bulk of the prisoners (163.04) were employed on manufactures; 36.88 on building and repairing the Jail; 2.47 were working in the Jail Garden; 23.23 as prison officers; 61.30 as prison servants; 44.12 on grinding corn and making clothing; and only 11.66 on extramural labor, *viz.*, from the temporary Jail on the roads at Beawur.

88. The manufactures are progressing, excepting the Paper Factory which was closed owing to the scarcity of water. A new system of keeping the factory accounts was introduced during the year. Instead of the net profits on the working of the factories being remitted to the treasury, and the work carried on by cash balances kept in hand, as had hitherto been done, the sale proceeds of manufactures are now remitted to the treasury in full every month, and the work is carried on by the amount drawn monthly from the treasury from a capital account, out of the sum of Rupees 6,000 sanctioned by the Government of India for this purpose.

89. The profits on manufactures are calculated at Rupees 780, and the sum remitted to the treasury is given at Rupees 1,048. The total cash received for labor, or articles sold during the year, amounted to Rupees 7,822, or including goods supplied to Government and in store, and value of raw material and plant, the total credits came to Rupees 16,824; the total debts amounted to Rupees 8,683, thus showing Rupees 8,141 excess of credits over debits; and of Rupees 780 of receipts over drawings from the treasury.

VITAL.

90. *Jail accommodation.*—The buildings here were constructed for 470 prisoners; and, as the population rose from May to September to 498, and one ward is at present used as a lock-up, 80 prisoners were transferred temporarily to the Beawur Jail to avoid over-crowding. The Beawur Jail was opened for three months, commencing from 1st October 1877, and was again closed on the 1st January 1878; it formed a branch of the Ajmere Jail.

91. *Sanitation.*—The excellent sanitary arrangements adopted in the Jail, in spite of over-crowding, are evident in the low death-rate, which was 0·26 per cent. of total population, 1,147, and 0·70 of daily average, 424·09; and 0·87 including one death among under-trial prisoners. There has been no epidemic of any kind in the Jail; during the year the principal diseases were fevers.

92. The construction of a dam across the *Choorceekholah Nallah*, running between the Jail Garden and the Hospital of the Mhairwarra Battalion, has been put in hand; and, when completed, will, it is hoped, supply the Jail Garden with abundance of water. At present vegetables have to be purchased for the use of the prisoners.

93. *General Remarks.*—The Jail has been under the superintendence of Dr. Murray, the Civil Surgeon, during the whole year. The condition of it has been praised by all visitors who have inspected it; it is not only a well situated and well built institution, but it is also well conducted and supervised. I have had every reason to be satisfied generally with its management.

94. The Superintendent and the Jailor are both deserving of commendation; the latter has recently obtained temporary promotion in consequence of the good opinion formed of his control and management. The New Jail Rules have, on the whole, worked well; a supplementary report by the Superintendent on this subject is appended. I do not think any alteration is at present required; they seem to be in all ways efficient and sufficient.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

95. *Grades of Courts.*—Under the Ajmere Courts' Regulation No. I of 1877, which came into operation on the 1st of June 1877, the regular staff of the Civil Courts of this district has been ranked in five grades, viz., (1) the Judicial Commissioner; (2) the Civil Judge; (3) Subordinate Judges of the 1st Class; (4) Subordinate Judges of the 2nd Class; and (5) Munsifs. The Courts of the Munsifs and the Subordinate Judges of the 1st and 2nd Classes are those of original jurisdiction, the Civil Judge being the principal Court of original jurisdiction; while the Courts of the Subordinate Judges, 1st Class, the Civil Judge, and the Judicial Commissioner exercise powers as Courts of Appeal also.

96. *Small Cause Courts.*—Besides these regular Courts, there are also three Courts of summary jurisdiction, called Courts of Small Causes, situated at Ajmere, Beawur, and Nasirabad, the office being at the first

two Stations discharged by the Subordinate Judge, 1st Class, in addition to other duties. The limit of jurisdiction of these Courts is Rupees 500; and their decision is final, and not open to appeal.

97. *Institutions.*—The following table shows the comparative increase or decrease of the number of civil suits instituted in the different Courts during the last seven years, showing an increase or decrease for 1877 on the average of the previous six years:—

Years.	AJMERE.		MHAIRWARRA.		Total.
	Ordinary regular suits.	Small Cause Court suits.	Ordinary regular suits.	Small Cause Court suits.	
1871	2,515	1,546	931	1	4,993
1872	420	4,685	98	772	5,975
1873	1,179	4,202	234	451	6,066
1874	1,308	4,827	245	311	6,691
1875	1,276	4,630	224	440	6,570
1876	1,446	5,430	362	557	7,795
Total	8,144	25,320	2,094	2,532	38,090
Average of years from 1871 to 1876	1,357	4,220	349	422	6,348
1877	1,570	4,513	332	442	6,857
Increase or decrease on the average of the previous six years ...	× 213	× 293	—17	× 20	× 509

98. It will thus be seen that although the general litigation of the whole district is in excess of the average of the six preceding years, still, when compared with the figures for 1876, it shows a decrease from 7,795 to 6,857. This falling-off occurs chiefly in the Small Cause Courts. The scarcity and high prices, which prevailed in a large part of the district, making the recovery of debts, for the time, hopeless, seems the natural explanation of this decline in litigation, which is, however, not very considerable.

99. *Nature of litigation.*—As regards the nature of the suits, the returns show that, as in previous years, more than 86 per cent. were claims to recover money; suits for rent have fallen; while those by Lambardars against Biswadars for shares of revenue, claims for *googree*, &c., have risen from eleven to 40 in 1877, most of such cases were disposed of by the Tehsildars. The number of suits relating to mortgage of immovable property, and those regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land, show a decrease as compared with last year.

100. *Disposal of suits.*—Including 423 cases pending from 1876, the total number for disposal during the year amounted to 7,280, being 10 per cent. less than last year. Of the total number on the file, 7,039,

or 97 per cent., were disposed of during the year, leaving only 241 or 3 per cent. pending at the close of the year. The following comparative table gives further particulars of disposal for the several grades of Courts for the last two years.

Courts.	Total number of suits for disposal.		Total number of suits disposed of.		Pending		Average duration for 1877.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	Contested.	Uncontested.
Small Cause Courts ...	6,248	5,273	5,930	5,140	318	133	19.85	16.79
Munsifs' Courts { Honorary	743	655	701	629	40*	26	25.0	18.80
{ Paid	246	317	245	305	1	12	16.33	5.79
Subordinate { 2nd Class	616	607	572	577	44	30	31.84	13.40
Judges' Courts { 1st Class	289	427	269	387	20	40	32.16	15.44
Judge's Court ...	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	189.0	.....
Total	8,142	7,280	7,717	7,039	423	241	22.07	16.79

101. Compared with 1876, there has been a considerable decrease in the amount of work done, and a diminution also appears in the arrears, in the Courts of Small Causes and Honorary Munsifs; while in the Courts of paid Munsifs and Subordinate Judges, the number of decisions as well as pending cases showed an increase. The Tehsildar of Ajmere has, for the first time, taken a share in the civil judicial work of the district, hence an increase in the work of the paid Munsifs. The relative proportion in which suits are divided between Ajmere and Mhairwarra is as follows:—

District.	1876.		1877.	
	Regular suits.	Small Cause Cases.	Regular suits.	Small Cause Cases.
Ajmere ...	1,416	5,374	1,571	4,724
Mhairwarra	371	556	328	416
Total	1,787	5,930	1,899	5,140

The ratio of work done in the Courts of Ajmere to that of the Courts in Mhairwarra is as five to one in regular suits; and about twelve to one in Small Cause Court cases. Of the whole out-turn of ordinary cases disposed of in Mhairwarra, 200 cases were decided in the Court of the Assistant Commissioner, fifteen by the Tehsildar of Beawur, and 113 by the Tehsildar of Todgarh. The Tehsildar (Munsif) of Beawur had very little civil business to do; this is because he only takes cognizance of suits up to Rupees 100, all suits over this sum relating to the Beawur Tehsil, as well as all Small Cause cases arising within that local area, being

* Two cases shown last year in the Court of Honorary Munsif of Sawar were those "returned or rejected."

heard by the Assistant Commissioner. The Tehsildar of Beawur might have a larger share of civil work, if the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court of Beawur, as proposed by the Assistant Commissioner, be confined to the Municipal limits of that town, instead of, as at present, to the whole of the Beawur Tehsil, and all suits up to Rupees 100, arising within the rest of the urban portion of that Tehsil, be made over to the Tehsildar for disposal. This proposal appears feasible, but should form matter of a separate report.

Division of work between European and Native Judges.—Cases were divided between European and Native Judges as below :—

		Number of cases.	Percentage.
European Judges	...	1,820	26
Native Judges	...	5,219	74

Honorary Munsifs.—The share of work disposed of by Honorary Munsifs was 629 against 655 last year, or 26 less. There have been but very few appeals from their decisions. They take interest in their work, and try their best to administer justice properly, and succeed fairly well. The Nagri character, which most of them understand and can write, has been introduced into these Courts in the place of Urdu, which is known only to their Mohurrirs, and which accordingly left them entirely at the mercy of their Munshees.

102. *Average duration.*—The average duration of contested cases was 22·07 against nineteen days in the previous year; but in uncontested cases it remains the same, viz., sixteen days. The reason for the high average duration in the Court of the Honorary Munsif of Masuda is that Rao Bahadoor Sing was away from home for some time during the year, and cases were left pending during his absence.

The oldest case pending was instituted in the Court of Assistant Commissioner, Mhairwarra. The case was originally referred to arbitration; the award was received very late; but the award being conflicting, and the arbitrators having refused to reconsider it, all proceedings were quashed, and the case was ordered to be tried *de novo*.

103. *Result of trial.*—Of the total number of suits, 1,527 were disposed of without decree; 2,872 were disposed of with decree, but without contest; 2,197 were disposed of, after contest, by a decree wholly or partially in favor of the plaintiff; 354 were disposed of, after contest, by a decree in favor of defendant; and 83 were referred to arbitration. It will thus be seen that 36 per cent. of the whole litigation disposed of during the year was contested. Of contested cases, 86 per cent. were decided, wholly or partially, in favor of plaintiff. In 1876, the proportion borne by contested cases to the disposals of the year was 36 per cent.; and in 84 per cent. of such cases a decree was given in favor of the plaintiff.

104. In 43 of the cases decided *ex parte*, applications were made to set aside the decree, and 31 of these applications were successful, that is to say, in 5 per cent. only of the entire number of cases disposed of *ex parte*, was it found necessary to set aside the *ex parte* decree.

These results are, I think, satisfactory; as they seem to show that in far the greater number of cases the default cannot be attributed to carelessness or harshness in the procedure of the Court.

105. As regards the number of cases dismissed for default, there appears nothing abnormal in the number. Out of 671 cases dismissed for default, in only 38 were applications made for the restoration of the case to the file; of these, 18 applications were granted.

106. Of the total number of cases disposed of, 1·18 per cent. only were settled by reference to arbitration. The unpopularity of this mode of settlement, owing to the finality of the arbitrators' award, is noticed by the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere; and it is, no doubt, quite true that the parties to a suit no longer wish to have their cases referred to arbitration when there is such difficulty in setting aside an arbitrator's award.

107. *Value and costs of suits.*—While the total number of suits disposed of has decreased, a large increase is observed in the total value of suits litigated; this is due to the accidental circumstance of a few suits of high value having been heard during the year under report. The value of suits litigated amounted to Rupees 8,01,116 against Rupees 5,68,877, being in all Rupees 3,32,239 more. The average value of each suit has accordingly risen from 73·7 in 1876 to 113·81.

108. *Small Cause Courts.*—The following statement shows the business of the three Small Cause Courts during the year:—

Courts.		Suits for disposal.	Suits disposed of.	Average duration.	
				Contested.	Uncontested.
Ajmere	...	3,706	3,617	21·33	21·49
Beawur	...	416	416	20·69	8·27
Nasirabad	...	1,121	1,107	10·36	11·02
Total		<u>5,273</u>	<u>5,140</u>	<u>19·85</u>	<u>16·79</u>

The total number of cases for disposal by the Small Cause Courts, including those pending from the previous year, was 5,273, of which 5,140 were disposed of, leaving 133 pending at the close of the year. The number of contested cases was 1,836; suits decided without contest were 2,077; while 1,227 were disposed of by compromise, dismissal, reference to arbitration, &c. The average duration was 19·85 days in contested cases, and 16·79 in uncontested cases.

109. The work of the Court of Small Causes, as usual, was large, though a decrease is shown, probably, owing to prices ruling high and there having been much distress during the year under report. The largest share of the work always falls upon the Ajmere Small Cause Court; and, hitherto, the number of cases instituted in this Court has been so great as to be almost beyond the power of any individual officer to dispose of properly, yet these cases have been disposed of promptly and, I believe, to the satisfaction of the generality of the people. Mr. White, Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere, however, remarks that "the Small Cause Court in Ajmere is little better than an office of record and registry for bonds; and that it has been the habit, when any question of

right arose between the parties, to refer them to a regular suit, instead of trying the matter out. This should be put a stop to; any incidental right raised in a Small Cause Court requires to be adjudicated upon as carefully in a Small Cause Court as in any other Civil Court.

110. *Execution of Decrees.*—There were 8,869 applications for execution of decrees; of which 8,641 were disposed of, with an average duration of 13·82 days. 1,596 were completely executed; 4,877 were partially executed; and 2,163 were struck off on default. The number of wholly unexecuted decrees struck off through the inaction of the decree-holders is large; and in the absence of any reason assigned for this, by either of the Assistant Commissioners, it may be presumed that it is due to decree-holders settling cases, out of Court, with those against whom they hold decrees, without giving notice of such settlement to the Courts concerned.

111. The coercive processes employed in the execution of decrees in 1876 and 1877, respectively, are shown below:—

	ARRESTS.		IMPRISONMENT.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Against person ...	3,008	2,458	85	122
	ATTACHMENTS.		SALES.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Movable property ...	3,504	3,456	362	90
Immovable property ...	275	115	107	33

The number of persons arrested shows a falling off, but those imprisoned for debt have increased from 85 to 122. "The numerous arrests," the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere remarks, "are really in a great majority of cases necessary to procure the attendance of a judgment debtor before the Court, and should have been shown as such, instead of appearing as coercive processes in execution of decree."

112. The total amount for realization was Rupees 4,81,771; of which Rupees 1,46,150-0-5, or more than one-third, were realized. Of the realized amount, Rupees 16,681-11-1 were paid in voluntarily, and Rupees 1,29,468-5-4 were realized by means of coercive processes. The crops were not good during the year, and the collections were consequently not so large as usual.

113. *Appeals to Subordinate Judges, 1st Class.*—Including three appeals pending from 1876, there were 90 appeals for disposal during the year—77 in the Court of Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere; seven in the Court of Assistant Commissioner of Mhairwarra; and six in that of the Judicial Assistant: of these, 84 were decided, leaving four pending in the Court of Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, and two pending in the Court of Assistant Commissioner of Mhairwarra at the end of the year. In 52, the order of the Lower Court was upheld, in eight modified, in 17 reversed; four appeals were remanded for further investigation, and three are shown as withdrawn or struck off on default.

114. *Appeals to the Court of Civil Judge or Commissioner.*—The number of appeals preferred to the Court of the Commissioner and Civil Judge from the decisions of the Subordinate Judges, 1st Class, was 42; these, added to eight pending from last year, made a total of 50 for disposal. In 30 of the cases appealed, the orders of the Lower Court were confirmed, in four modified, in eight reversed, and two cases were remanded for further investigation, six remained pending at the end of the year. The average duration was 24·32 days against 40 days in the previous year.

115. *General Remarks.*—The work of the Civil Courts of this district is, I believe, as good and rapid as that of any Civil Courts in India. Much more attention has lately been paid to the execution of decrees which had previously been rather a blot on our administration. We have considerable assistance from Honorary Civil Judges, whose work is popular; and few complaints are received of anything approaching a disregard of justice or equity in those Courts.

REGISTRATION.

116. During the year, the Registration Rules were revised, and a new Office of a Sub-Registrar of Deolee was opened.

117. The number of Registration Offices was seven, including Registrar of the district. They registered 1,083 documents, or 72 less than in the previous year. This decrease is chiefly seen in the Nasirabad, Beawur, and Todgurh Circles, and under head Optional Registrations affecting movable property only. The documents registered by the Sub-Registrar of Ajmere were 712, or more than two-thirds of the whole; and this shows that registration is not yet understood in the villages.

118. There is now one Office to every 287·240 square miles; while in 1876-77 there was one to every 451·780. Registrations were effected in 1876-77 by 2·91 *per mille* of the population, whereas during the year under report they were effected by only 2·73 *per mille*.

119. The following table giving the number of documents registered during the past seven years, with gross receipts and average cost to the public per deed, shows that, though there was a decrease in the documents registered during the year under report, the receipts have risen, while the charges remained quite stationary:—

Year.	Number of deeds registered.	Receipts:			Average cost to the public per deed.			Total charges.		
		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
1871-72	... 1,644	3,466	14	8	2	1	9	1,560	0	10
1872-73	... 1,507	3,181	9	6	2	1	9	1,916	0	5
1873-74	... 1,414	3,314	6	6	2	5	6	2,098	15	5
1874-75	... 1,616	3,070	6	6	1	14	5	1,933	14	6
1875-76	... 1,215	3,158	11	6	2	9	7	1,954	9	6
1876-77	... 1,155	3,008	15	6	2	9	9	1,845	13	3
1877-78	... 1,083	3,036	4	6	2	12	10	1,845	10	10

120. That the advantages of registration are not sufficiently appreciated in this district, is indicated by the proportion Optional bear to Compulsory Registrations affecting immovable property, being about one to three in 1877-78 against one to four last year.

121. Instruments of sale and mortgage of the value of Rupees 100 and upwards have averaged 184 and 319, respectively, against 580 and 6 last year. The number of deeds of sale and mortgage of the value of less than Rupees 100 was 76 and 78, respectively, as compared with 140 and 1 in 1876-77. Registrations of bonds have fallen from 198 to 72 this year. The classification of last year's figures appears to have been imperfect.

122. The total aggregate value of the property transferred was Rupees 3,74,029-14 in the year under report, against Rupees 4,12,688-15-6 last year. Nearly one-third of this value is made up of the value of property mortgaged, which was Rupees 1,25,092-2. Next in importance come sales which represent Rupees 88,869-8. Bonds account for Rupees 31,968-12; and the rest is presented by leases, gifts, &c.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

123. The following statement shows the nominal incidence of taxation:—

Municipality.	Total population.	Total taxation.		Apparent incidence.		
		Rs.		Rs.	a.	p.
Ajmere	... 31,583	50,183		1	9	5
Beawur	... 12,308	14,798		1	3	2

124. These incidences are nominal: the Ajmere President explains that the inhabitants of the neighbourhood who use the Ajmere markets pay a portion of the octroi; the Beawur President in his paragraph 5, very naively admits that the transit trade is taxed by the Municipality. So far as either place offers the market-advantages of an emporium, so far will transit trade be inevitably taxed and justly taxed. The Ajmere Municipality appears to have done its best to prevent this impost ever being other than a voluntary one; while the Beawur Committee, the Officiating Commissioner much regrets to see, has not offered to the traders the full advantages of a simple refund system and of a convenient bonding warehouse.

Municipality.	Total refund of octroi.	Total value of goods bonded.
Ajmere	R 2,843 out of 50,183, or $\frac{1}{15}$ th	R 9,24,947
Beawur	R 219 out of 14,798, or $\frac{1}{7}$ th	R 8,658

125. These figures speak for themselves, and the attention of the latter Committee should be once more called to the absolute necessity of implicit obedience to the orders of the Government in this important matter. Native officials and members of Committees almost unanimously express open approbation of taxation on transit trade: it rests almost entirely on the European officer who is President to see that the policy of Government is carried out in spirit as well as merely nominally. In Ajmere the power of granting refunds rests with the Octroi and Finance Sub-Committee, one or more members of which are empowered to pass orders for immediate refund, and the returns of the Ajmere Bonded Warehouse show how ready traders are to avail themselves of such a convenience. The Officiating Commissioner would recommend that the

Committee of Beawur be directed to grant refunds, as is done in Ajmere, up to four months instead of one; and to have erected commodious, convenient and well guarded godowns in the immediate vicinity of their Railway Station; the fees will soon remunerate them all or most of the expense. But in any case, the performance of this duty in a thorough and loyal spirit is one of the conditions under which alone a system of octroi is tolerable.

126. To compare the figures of the two Municipalities with regard to the octroi levied on certain articles—

Municipality.			PERCENTAGE OF OCTROI ON ARTICLES NAMED BELOW TO TOTAL OCTROI OF THE YEAR.			
			Sugar and gur.	Other articles of food.	Lighting and fuel, washing.	Cloth.
Ajmere	...	...	24.4	27.3	10.3	15.03
Beawur	...	...	19.6	39	14.2	9.2

127. No particular deduction is to be drawn from these figures, but it will be interesting to notice in next year's report whether these proportions have or have not sensibly varied. If the Beawur Committee continue to be careless of their refund and bonding system, it may safely be predicted that great variations will be found to arise: Ajmere has now ceased to be the terminus of the Railway, and Beawur has taken its place. Monthly returns will be called for from the Committee showing the amount of refunds of octroi and the value and nature of goods bonded.

128. Other heads of income seem to call for no special remarks: neither Committee appears to be able to manage its gardens very successfully; the Ajmere gardens especially are much neglected. It is hoped the proposed *Qaisar Bagh* will occupy most of the area covered by them.

129. The details of expenditure compare as follows:—

Head of charge.					PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL EXPEN- DITURE.	
					Ajmere.	Beawur.
Head Office	...	...	...	...	2.34	3.5
Collection	...	...	...	...	2.10	5.0
Police	...	...	...	...	7.25	14.4
Conservancy	...	...	...	...	17.53	13.8
Lighting	...	...	...	...	4.69	1.1
Watering roads	...	...	...	...	.15	1.9
Public Works Establishment	...	...	...	...	1.09	0.7
Registration	...	...	...	...	.15	...
Garden	...	...	...	...	2.45	7.6
Original works	...	...	...	...	43.26	28.9
Repairs	...	...	...	...	7.50	6.2
Charitable grants	...	...	...	...	4.41	8.8

130. There is nothing calling for special remarks in this—the cost of collection is extremely small, the expenses of conservancy during the year have been heavy owing to the drought and scarcity of fodder; both Committees have spent large sums on original works, besides paying all proper attention to repairs; while educational and medical grants have been made as usual.

131. The question of enlarging the Ajmere Municipal boundaries is pending, and a reorganization of the system would in that case become necessary. The Ajmere Committee has been made more representative of the various interests of the residents.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.

132. (The rabi crop was probably above the average. The karif harvest, except in lands irrigated from deep wells or along the banks of large nullahs, failed entirely.) The cotton crop was excellent in many parts, but the pods are said to be small and the cotton short in grain. The total outturn was small. (The prices of the common karif staples on the following dates was—

	1st June 1877.			1st January 1878.			31st March 1878.			
	Srs.	chts.		Srs.	chts.		Srs.	chts.		
Jawar	...	23	0	12	0		9	0		✓
Bajra	...	24	0	11	0		10	0		✓
Til	...	9	12	6	8		6	8		

RAINFALL.

133. The mean rainfall of the whole district was only 8.73 inches against 25.9 of the previous year: the maximum was recorded at Beawur, the minimum at Jawaja, being 14.30 and 3.40 respectively; the rainfall of July, August, and September was only 4.65 inches.

PRICES OF PRODUCE.

134. The following figures will show how and when the prices of food grains rose during the year:—

	June 1877.	July 1877.	August 1877.	Sept. 1877.	October 1877.	Nov. 1877.	Dec. 1877.	Jan. 1878.	Feb. 1878.	March 1878.
	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.
Wheat	21 7	20 6	16 4	10 11	10 8	11 13	11 12	11 8	9 13	10 13
Barley	30 2	30 10	21 10	12 14	12 4	14 15	15 0	14 7	12 1	13 12
Bajra	25 13	23 1	18 14	10 11	9 4	9 8	10 11	10 8	9 4	9 10
Jawar	28 1	23 14	21 0	11 2	9 6	10 9	12 0	10 4	10 1	10 0

Considering that at no time was importation by rail very brisk, and that what importation there was from the south was considerably hampered by the embargos laid on the exportation of grain by the Native States, it may be concluded from these figures that the stocks in Ajmere were never so short as to justify the panic which lasted for some time during the month of September. During the seven months ending 31st March 1878, only 68,615 maunds of food grains were imported by Railway, and the greater portion of this is believed to have been carried into Marwar.

FORESTS.

135. *Area.*—The total area set apart for forests amounts to 93·680 square miles; of these, 18·263 square miles are in the Ajmere District, and 75·417 square miles in Mhairwarra.

136. *Financial results.*—The following statement shows the financial results of forest operations during the past year:—

	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
	Local.		Imperial.		Local.		Imperial.	
	<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>
Ajmere District ...	4,568		2,526	11 7	2,482		14,926	1 2
Mhairwarra District ...			475	11 9	...			
Total ...	4,568		3,002	7 4	2,482		14,926	1 9

137. *Offences.*—The following statement shows the number and the result of prosecutions for forest offences:—

	Prosecutions.	Persons convicted.	Acquittals.	Fines in Rupees.
Ajmere District ...	309	285	24	1,257 0 2
Mhairwarra District ...	154	68	86	189 2 0
Total ...	463	353	110	1,446 2 2

138. *Fencing.*—The fencing of the Mohwa Bir and Madar Hill, the Nag Pahar, and the Srinagar and Bir, Tracts in the Ajmere District, and the Borwar and Kotra, and Aus Pahar, Tracts in Mhairwarra, has been completed during the year; and that of the Rajosi Tract in Ajmere, which is under construction, will, it is hoped, be finished in the current year. The total fence work done measured 59,041 feet of rubble masonry, and 54,140 feet of *euphorbia* hedge. The outlay on this account amounted to Rupees 2,470-2-11 or about 3 pies per foot.

139. *Fire Protection.*—An expenditure of Rupees 229-12 was incurred on account of Fire Protection; of this, Rupees 78 was on account of pay of six watchers employed temporarily during the hot season to protect the Todgurh Tract against fires, and the rest in clearing the fire-lines. The result has been satisfactory; and no fire occurred during the year.

140. *Reboisement and plantation.*—The scanty rainfall was unfavorable to plantation works. A number of pits were dug and filled with good earth; but owing to very scanty rainfall, no planting work was undertaken. It is intended to plant trees in these pits during the ensuing rains. A new well has been sunk in the Taragurh Valley (Ajmere), and the wells in the Ajmere and Beawur Nurseries and the Todgurh Tract were deepened for the preservation of young trees planted in former years. The Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere reports that the bamboo seed germinated fairly well, and the young bamboos are alive in the Nurseries; and some of them will be planted out under the large tanks next rains. We have a certain number of mohwa saplings which seem fairly healthy, but they cannot be said to make much progress. The young carobs are alive and look strong and vigorous; some have been lately planted out in different kinds of sites experimentally, and the rest will be put out at the beginning of the rains.

141. *Road plantations.*—The trees planted on the district roads in the Ajmere District are reported to be doing well, the cost being met from the District Funds. The trees on the Srinagar and Pushkar Roads will probably be able to do without water after the next rains, while those on the Circular Road (Ajmere City) will have to be watered for a further period of two years: 356 trees of sorts were planted on the Malpua Road, with the exception of about fifteen trees, all are flourishing: the cost is met from the Municipal Funds of Ajmere. The trees formerly planted on the Jawaja Road (in Mhairwarra) are said to be carefully maintained.

142. *Manufacture of charcoal.*—About 610 maunds of charcoal were manufactured in the Todgurh Tract, of which 80 maunds were stolen; the manufacturer and the Jemadar in charge, with whose connivance the theft occurred, were prosecuted, the former was convicted and fined, and the latter for want of proof acquitted. Of the remainder, 137 $\frac{1}{2}$ maunds were disposed of for Rupees 157, leaving 392 $\frac{5}{8}$ maunds in stock.

143. *General Remarks.*—The year has been a bad one for forest work, and little progress had been made anywhere. Neither of the Assistant Commissioners report favorably of the Sub-Assistant Conservator, who has not shown himself worthy of the semi-independence in which he has been placed since the departure of Mr. Moir.

TRADE.

144. The total value of the trade of the year, recorded at the towns of Ajmere and Beawur, is Rupees 88,13,246. This is in excess by Rupees 19,27,295 of the corresponding total of 1876-77. It is also greater than that of 1875-76 by Rupees 9,03,695.

145. The following table compares the import and export trade of the cities of Ajmere and Beawur for the years 1876-77 and 1877-78:—

	1876-77.		1877-78.		Total.	
	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.	1876-77. Rs.	1877-78. Rs.
Ajmere	27,80,911	2,89,593	27,70,159	3,79,438	30,70,504	61,49,597
Beawur	22,02,040	16,13,407	29,24,603	27,39,046	38,15,447	56,63,649
Total	49,82,951	19,03,000	56,94,762	31,18,484	88,85,951	118,13,246

146. Among imports, the rise is most marked in the following articles:—

		<i>Ajmere.</i>		<i>Beawur.</i>	
		1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
— Grains ...	...	5,35,689	5,75,792	2,15,862	4,11,855
Ghee ...	...	2,83,081	3,29,973	54,192	4,98,527
Oil seeds ...	...	36,370	1,33,528	74,345	60,303
Salt ...	...	4,338	15,100	1,312	6,277
• Saccharine products ...	...	6,97,953	5,52,337	3,33,735	4,64,068
Tobacco ...	...	22,780	28,092	12,856	25,737
— Cotton ...	...	10,449	11,936	4,11,195	4,39,113
— Cloth ...	...	7,59,383	6,91,705	1,61,645	2,31,025
— Opium ...	...	32,845	39,604	93,940	1,15,395

147. The increased importation is chiefly due to failure of local supply owing to drought. In the case of salt, more importation is due to the fact that speculators have filled their stores in expectation of the price of salt being raised by the action of Government. The chief items showing decrease are drugs, dyes and chemicals, spices, and saccharine products; high prices have naturally affected the trade unfavorably.

148. The export trade of both the cities of Ajmere and Beawur has considerably increased. Opium and cotton were exported in large quantities by Railway to Bombay; and grains, ghee, til, and tobacco, to Meywar, Marwar, and other surrounding districts on account of scarcity and high prices.

149. It will be understood that these figures have only a *quoad* value, the arrangements for their record being of an imperfect character. In next year's report an attempt will be made to examine and value the trade which passes down the Neemuch road and the Deoli road from Nasirabad. During the period when prices were at their highest, the Native States surrounding this district very generally laid an embargo on the exportation of grain: there is no reason to believe that this embargo was ever effective. In the State of Jodhpoor, it is said that arbitrary prices of grain were fixed by the Durbar; while it was reported that the Kishengurh Chief commanded prices throughout his territory by the more legitimate influence of his large reserves of grain.

PUBLIC WORKS.

150. The entire expenditure on Public Works was—

	<i>Rs.</i>
(1) Public works (exclusive of railways, canals, and tanks) ...	3,54,715
(2) Irrigation works ...	1,31,660
Total ...	4,86,375

The cost of establishment for the former division was almost 30·9 per cent. of the total expenditure; for the latter division, 38·09. The engineering staff is very numerous.

RAILWAYS.

151. The section of the Western Rajpootana State Railway from Ajmere to Nayanagar (33 miles) was begun and completed during the year; and on the 15th of May 1878 was opened to public traffic. The convenience thereby afforded to the grain trade especially has been highly appreciated. The construction of this section presented no engineering difficulties. Chiefly with the view of affording work to the people, Government sanctioned the advancement of the next section of the line from Nayanagar through the Sendra Pass, on which section the earthwork was very heavy. The assistance thus seasonably granted to certain classes of the population prevented, it is believed, the need of, at a later date, opening relief-works and poor-houses.

TELEGRAPH.

152. The following statement shows the number of messages sent from and received at Ajmere and Nasirabad, with receipts and expenditure of the offices for the year 1877-78.

TOTAL NUMBER OF MESSAGES.		COLLECTIONS ON MESSAGES- SENT.			TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED BY THE ESTABLISHMENT AND CONTINGENCIES.				NET PROFIT.	
Sent.	Receiv- ed.	Service.	Private.	Total.	Establish- ment.	Contingencies.			Rs.	a. p.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Ajmere ...	6,290	8,165	2,239 8 0	7,009 12 0 =	9,249 4 0	7,363 4 0	225 3 0	1,659 13 0		
Beawur ...	1,466	1,501	1,136 0 0	1,665 11 0 =	2,801 11 0	1,934 0 0	136 6 0	691 5 0		

There were only two Telegraph Offices open during the year; the office formerly at Beawur was closed, and the work there is now done by the Railway Office established there on the opening of the Railway.

DISTRICT POST OFFICES.

153. The Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Rajpootana, reports that the number of District Post Offices has been increased from six to eight, that is to say, three new District Post Offices have been opened at Deolia, Kharwa, and Harmara; while the District Post Office at Ramsar has been closed.

154. The three newly opened District Post Offices have supplied the previously experienced want of speedy communication with the Police outposts and with the Honorary Magistrates' Courts at the places mentioned. There is a considerable reduction in the mileage of District Post lines, and this is accounted for by the abolition of a number of District Post lines which ran more or less parallel with Imperial Post lines.

155. The number of covers received in District Post Offices for delivery was 14,880 against 16,732 for the previous year. Similarly the

number returned as undeliverable was 1,121 against 717; while the number posted for despatch was 14,464 against 11,893.

156. The whole of the income from the District Dāk cess has now been placed at the disposal of the Chief Inspeetor of Post Offices; and, it is hoped, that the available balance of previous years will now be expended, without delay, in repairing and furnishing the Post Offices maintained by this Fund.

IRRIGATION.

157. The total expenditure on irrigation works during the year was Rupees 1,31,660. Of this, Rupees 52,245 were spent on original works, Rupees 27,725 on repairs, and Rupees 50,156 on establishment or 38·09 of the total expenditure. The Jalia Reservoir has now been completed at a cost of Rupees 2,72,539; the Makrera Reservoir has been put in hand; and a useful *katcha* tank has been constructed at Ladpura. The large reservoirs of Jalia, Balad, Bir, and Rajosi are all ready to receive water: a considerable supply was received in Balad and Bir, none in Jalia, and very little in Rajosi.

158. The total capital sunk in irrigation works in the district is calculated to be Rupees 13,30,267. The gross revenue derived from the tanks during the year was Rupees 56,296.

159. The present system of exhibiting the income of the old tanks is misleading, and the real profit derived from the existence of these works is undoubtedly far greater than that which appears in the Government accounts.

160. The Irrigational Engineers are now responsible for the proper maintenance of all the tanks in repair and good working order; while the revenue management is in the hands of the District Officers.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

161. *General results of the year.* (The year 1877-78 opened prosperously. The monsoon failed completely, and it was only some fortunate falls of rain in October and November that admitted the cultivation of the *rabi* and saved the district from a famine.) In August and September large numbers of men and cattle left the district; most of the former have returned, most of the latter are dead. Suspensions of the revenue were permitted wherever required. Litigation in the Civil Courts has not shown any increase over the average of past years; but Criminal Courts have naturally been more busy than usual. The district so far has not suffered seriously, but the failure of a second monsoon would at once throw the masses into a state of famine. The district administration has been reorganized on a basis differing entirely from the late system and similar in many respects to the system which formerly obtained in Ajmere. The Railway from Ajmere to Beawur has been completed. The local statutes have been revised, and new regulations brought into force.

(a.)—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

LAND REVENUE.

162. *Land Revenue.*—The following statement shows the demands, collections, and balances of land revenue for this and the preceding year:—

				Year.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	1876-77.	1877-78.					
AJMERE TEHSIL ...	Khalsa lands ... Rs.	1,13,403	1,13,994	1876-77	1,16,090	1,15,962	128
	Trust lands ... "	2,687	2,687	1877-78	1,16,681	1,06,298	10,383
BEAWUR TEHSIL...	Khalsa lands ... "	30,074	30,054	1876-77	43,089	43,089	...
	Trust lands ... "	13,015	13,015	1877-78	43,072	42,359	713
TODGURH TEHSIL	Khalsa lands ... "	6,386	6,386	1876-77	46,703	46,708	...
	Trust lands ... "	40,322	40,322	1877-78	46,708	46,688	20
ISTIMRAR ESTATES ...				1876-77	1,24,734	1,24,115	619
				1877-78	1,24,734	1,23,961	773
Total ...				1876-77	3,30,621	3,29,874	747
				1877-78	3,31,195	3,19,306*	11,889

163. *Alterations in rent-roll.*—During the year, the land revenue has increased, on the whole, by Rupees 574, as shown below:—

			Ajmere Tehsil.	Beawur Tehsil.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Increase—</i>				
Due to lapsed maafis summarily settled	...	...	117 0 0	.....
„ assessment of certain gardens ...	...	...	125 0 0	59 0 0
„ one quarter assessment on transferred maafis	...	...	337 0 0	2 0 0
„ assessment on certain land in Gangwana (Ajmere)	...	...	35 0 0	.....
„ Mission land in Somalpur (Ajmere)	...	...	20 0 0	.....
			+634 0 0	+61 0 0
<i>Decrease—</i>				
For land taken up for public purposes	...	...	— 43 0 0	—78 0 0
			+591 0 0	—17 0 0
Net increase			+574 0 0	

164. *Balances.*—Of the revenue to be realized, the realizations amounted to Rupees 3,19,306 or 96·41 per cent., leaving Rupees 11,889 or 3·59 per cent. uncollected at the end of the year. This balance is

N.B.—In addition to this sum Rupees 100 was received from Kabania Estate for the year 1878-79.

chiefly owing to the late scarcity and want of rain throughout the district. The detail is as follows:—

		Ajmere Tehsil.	Beawur Tehsil.	Todgurh Tehsil.	Istimrar Estates.	TOTAL.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In train of liquidation	...	1,0227	692	20	773	= 11,712
Irrecoverable	...	...	6	...	...	= 6
Nominal	...	156	15	...	...	= 171
Total	...	10,383	713	20	773	= 11,889

165. Of the amount in train of liquidation in the three Tehsils of Ajmere, Beawur, and Todgurh—

	Ajmere.	Mhairwarra.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Recommended for suspension and sanctioned by Chief Commissioner in his No. 99, dated 13th February 1878	10,036 0 0	767 0 0
Realized before receipt of sanction	—100 0 0	—55 0 0
	9,936 0 0	712 0 0
<i>Add—</i>		
Amount suspended in Jatli village of Ajmere	261 0 0	.....
One quarter assessment on transferred maafis in Ajmere	30 0 0	.....
	10,227 0 0	712 0 0

The greatest distress was felt in the Ajmere District, and this accounts for the large sum suspended in it. Of the Rupees 773 in the Istimrar Estates, Rupees 536 is on account of Kodah, and Rupees 237 on account of Nimodh. Nimodh has long been, and Kodah has now been, placed under direct management. The nominal balance was due to certain plots of land taken up for public purposes, &c.

166. *Trust lands.*—There was no change in the demand of trust lands, and the income was realized with the exception of a small sum of Rupees 473, which is in course of realization. Sanction for the refund of the amount to the parties concerned has been received during the current year, and the amount will therefore be refunded in due course. A separate memorandum by the Assistant Commissioner, Mhairwarra, accompanies the Mhairwarra Revenue Report.

167. *Outstanding balances.*—Of the sum of Rupees 747 outstanding on the 31st March 1877, Rupees 390 has been realized from the Thakoor of Tiswariya, and Rupees 239 still due from the Thakoor of Kodah is being collected; and the balance of Rupees 128 on account of land taken up for public purposes was remitted under sanction of the Chief Commissioner, contained in his No. 293, dated 4th May 1877.

168. *Fluctuating and miscellaneous revenue.*—The aggregate income from fluctuating sources of land revenue (including Rupees 54,175* on account of water revenue) was Rupees 54,352; and the miscellaneous revenue receipts were Rupees 7,611, making a total of Rupees 61,963 against Rupees 67,820 last year. Including Rupees 89 collected during the current year on account of

* Excluding what has been shown under head *Miscellaneous Revenue* on account of sale proceeds of grass on tanks, &c.

previous year, the total receipts from fluctuating and miscellaneous sources of revenue amounted to Rupees 62,052 against Rupees 67,879 in 1876-77. The increased income under head "Miscellaneous Revenue" is owing to the inclusion of the sum of Rupees 4,007 on account of nuzzerana from Bhoomias.

169. *Water revenue.*—The following statement shows the demands, collections, and balances of the water revenue from all tanks in the district :—

	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
Fixed water revenue ...	18,292	16,795	1,497	{ Suspended 385. Remitted 1,112.
Variable „ ...	32,886	32,569	317	Remitted.
Maafi and bhoom ...	487	487	0	
New tanks ...	4,348	4,348	0	
Miscellaneous ...	2,097	2,097	0	
Total ...	<u>58,110</u>	<u>56,296</u>	<u>1,814</u>	

The collections were Rupees 24,866 from tanks in the Ajmere District; and Rupees 31,430 from tanks in the Mhairwarra District.

Of the balances, Rupees 385 were suspended, and Rupees 1,429 were remitted.

170. *Tank repairs.*—During the year, the rules for the management of the old and new tanks were passed by the Chief Commissioner (*vide* Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Public Works Department, No. 2301S., dated 28th August 1877). Under these rules, the revenue management of all tanks, old and new, is placed under the Civil Department; and the Public Works Department is made solely responsible for maintaining the tanks in good repair. This administrative change has been a great improvement on the confusion and misunderstanding that were previously of constant occurrence. Before this change of system was carried out, Rupees 1,068-8-8 was spent by the Civil authorities in repairing six tanks in the Ajmere District, and the same number in the Mhairwarra District.

171. *Takavi advances.*—The accounts exhibit a balance of Rupees 19,295 as outstanding from last year. During the year, advances were made to the extent of Rupees 7,505, making a total of Rupees 26,800. Of this sum, Rupees 7,716 has been collected, leaving a balance of Rupees 19,084, of which Rupees 18,459 is not due. The advances were chiefly to the Istimrardars for construction of tanks.

172. *Administrative coercive processes.*—The land revenue was collected without difficulty, no severe coercive measures being required anywhere. Only 60 *dastaks* or simple processes of summonses were issued for recovery of revenue in the Ajmere District, realizing a revenue of Rupees 45 which was all credited to Government.

IMPERIAL REVENUE OTHER THAN LAND.

173. *Opium.*—As reported last year, scales have been established at Ajmere, under Government of India Resolution No. 708, dated 9th February 1877, for the weighment of opium intended for export beyond sea *via* Bombay, on which a duty of Rupees 675 is to be taken, and an Assistant Opium Agent, who was ordered to be deputed here from Malwa to start the scheme, arrived on 14th March 1877; but there being no opium then ready to come to scales, he was allowed to return on the 21st May 1877.

174. Opium only came to be weighed towards the end of November, and the first consignment from the scales to Bombay was despatched on the 26th November 1877. The exportations to Bombay have been as follows :—

Months.	Chests.	Quantity of opium weighed.	Pass duty paid by Hundi ou Bombay.
		lbs.	Rs.
November 1877 ...	97	13,604 $\frac{1}{4}$	65,475
December „ ...	45	6,311 $\frac{1}{4}$	30,375
January 1878 ...	7	9,81 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,725
February „ ...	16	9,244	10,800
March „ ...	6	841 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,050
Total ...	171	23,982 $\frac{3}{4}$	11,5,425

175. It is probable that the opium scales at Ajmere will, in the course of a year or two, be considerably patronized. Men engaged in the business tell me that opium will be brought up from far away south, the protection during transit by rail being so superior to the transit by road through Native territory, this advantage more than counterbalancing the extra expense.

176. I shall have the honor to address you shortly on the subject of establishment. It is obviously undesirable and indeed injurious to the public service, that the officers of the district staff should be called away from their proper duties to supervise the weighment of opium.

177. *Excise.*—The following figures show the revenue derived from this source during the last seven years :—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country liquor (farming) ...	12,786 8 0	24,282 11 8	25,833 13 0	29,554	32,640	39,173	38,213
European { wholesale licenses	...	...	...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	107	104	80
liquor. { retail licenses	337 8 0	479 8 0	433 0 0	400	501	563	534
Taree (fermented) ...	.....	.....	17 0 0	22	24	97	60
Drugs ... { <i>Ganja, bhang, charas, &c.</i>	...	...	2,265 0 0	2,691	3,338	3,501	3,424
Opium (monopoly of sale) { <i>Mudak and chandu</i>	2,800 0 0	3,800 0 0	1,083 0 0	256	510	744	492
Fines and forfeitures ...	363 3 0	172 4 8	535 14 3	1,582	1,807	1,980	1,500
Total ...	16,287 3 0	28,934 8 4	30,767 11 3	31,768	39,008	46,436	44,590

178. The receipts from excise during the year were Rupees 44,599, showing a decrease of Rupees 1,837 as compared with the previous year. The falling off has been almost entirely in the receipts from country liquor, and drugs and opium; the income from license fees for sale of European liquor and tarce differing but inappreciably from that of last year.

179. The falling off in the revenue, as will appear from the following statement, is chiefly noticeable in the Nasirabad Cantonment. :—

	Country liquor.		European liquor.		Drugs.		Tarce.		Fines.		Total.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ajmere	24,000	23,000	171	166	2,325	2,500	...	...	124	180	26,620	25,846
Nasirabad	10,620	10,140	496	448	3,900	2,916	97	60	95	46	15,208	13,610
Mhairwarra	4,553	5,073*	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	70	4,608	5,143
Total	39,173	38,213*	667	614	6,225	5,416	97	60	274	296	46,436	44,599

180. *Payments for the right of manufacture and vend of country spirits under the farming system.*—The farm, when disposed of, fetched Rupees 41,940, viz.—

Rupees 24,000 for the Ajmere District,
„ 10,140 for the Nasirabad Cantonment, and
„ 7,800 for the Mhairwarra District.

Of these, the bids for the Nasirabad Cantonment and the Mhairwarra District were realized in full; but out of the sum total of the Contractor's contract for the Ajmere District, Rupees 1,000 was remitted to him as compensation for losses sustained by him by the existence of a liquor-shop in the camp of His Highness the Maharana of Oodeypoor, who arrived at Ajmere in December 1876, on his way to Delhi.

181. It appears that the number of *working distilleries* shown in last year's report were mis-stated for *shops*: the correct figures are as follows :—

	Distilleries in regular working order.		Shops which are ordinarily open.	
Ajmere	...	115	...	129
Nasirabad	...	1	...	1
Mhairwarra	...	38	...	38
Total	...	154	...	168

It will be seen that the shops, as might naturally be expected, number more than the distilleries, or one shop to 2,359 persons. This, in a district full of liquor-drinking classes, seems a very small proportion. Very large quantities of liquor are doubtless smuggled into the district, and possibly some quantity is illicitly manufactured. I am myself of opinion that it would be wise to give the right to manufacture country liquor in quinquennial farm on the condition that the Sadr Farmer manufactured

* N.B.—These are the net receipts after crediting Rupees 2,506 and Rupees 221 to the account of Meywar-Mhairwarra and Marwar-Mhairwarra respectively which are held as trust lands.

the whole of the liquor to be sold by his sub-lessees, under the supervision of a revenue officer, at Sadr Distilleries to be opened at Ajmere and Beawur.

182. *License fees for vend of European liquor.*—The proceeds from license fees for vend, wholesale and retail, of English liquor were Rupees 614 against Rupees 667 in 1876-77. The number of licenses is the same as in last year. But the rate of fees charged for retail licenses in Ajmere is very low as compared with that of Nasirabad, viz., Rupees 3 to 8 per mensem, and might fairly be increased next year from Rupees 3 to 5.

183. *Drugs.*—The drugs farm was realized in full; but it does not show favorably with that of 1876-77. There appears, however, no particular reason why the amount of the farm of drugs and opium should have diminished.

184. Except in Nasirabad (where the sale of opium is a monopoly), everywhere else in the district the sale of opium is free and unfettered by any rules; and it is, therefore, under contemplation to tax the retail sale of opium in Ajmere and Beawur, and to place a check on the public sale of *madak* and *chandru* throughout the district. A detailed report on the subject, with a set of rules, has accordingly been separately submitted.

185. *Prosecutions.*—Twenty-four persons were arrested for offences against the Excise Laws against 52 in 1876-77; convictions were 18 to 39 last year.

The fines imposed aggregated Rupees 296 or 22 more than in previous year.

186. *Charges.*—Excluding Rupees 1,000 remitted to the farmer as compensation for losses sustained by him, as described above, the charges of the department fell from Rupees 928 in 1876-77 to Rupees 594 during the year under report.

187. *General Remarks.*—The farming system works fairly well. The only complaint that has been made is regarding the quality of liquor, which is said to be very weak and inferior. The farmer has been warned of this.

With regard to the remarks made by Captain Robertson on the insufficient supervision exercised by the revenue officials, orders and instructions have already been issued.

188. *Stamps.*—The gross and net income from the sale of stamps for this year, as compared with the last six years, are as follows:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Gross income ...	84,786	1,16,834	1,35,419	1,15,974	1,47,047	1,57,348	1,44,292
Charges ...	2,935	5,023	4,883	2,708	4,202	5,427	4,843
Net income ...	81,851	1,11,811	1,30,536	1,13,266	1,42,845	1,51,921	1,39,449

189. The gross receipts from stamps during the year were Rupees 1,44,292 against Rupees 1,57,348 of the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rupees 13,056: this decrease is chiefly observable under the head of Court Fee Stamps. The total amount of charges aggregated Rupees 4,843; of which Rupees 3,802 was paid in discount, and Rupees 1,041 in refunds and miscellaneous charges. The discount charges rightly exceed those of last year, while the refunds and miscellaneous charges fell off by about half.

190. The following figures give the detail of the income for this and the previous year:—

	GROSS RECEIPTS.		CHARGES.		NET INCOME.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.				
Foreign Bill Adhesive Stamps ...	21,653	22,739	4,385	4,641	66,527	70,868
Receipt stamps ...	19,733	24,108*				
Bill of Exchange or Hundi stamp paper ...	2,513	3,713				
Black and Blue document (non-judicial) stamps ...	26,309	24,577				
Stamp duties and penalties realized by Civil Courts, &c. ...	704	372				
Total, General Stamps ...	70,912	75,509	4,385	4,641	66,527	70,868
Court Fee Stamps ...	86,436	68,783	1,042	202	85,394	68,581
Grand total ...	1,57,348	1,44,292	5,427	4,843	1,51,921	1,39,449

191. *Court Fees.*—The proceeds of the sales of Court Fees Stamps were less than the income realized in 1876-77 by Rupees 17,653. This falling off is mainly due to the decline in litigation owing to scarcity and high prices which prevailed throughout the district.

192. *General Stamps.*—There is a general increase in the sales of stamps under this head, excepting the black and blue (non-judicial) stamps, which show a slight diminution of Rupees 1,732 as compared with the preceding year. This is explained by the Assistant Commissioner to be partly due to the money-lenders being generally unwilling to advance loans to the agriculturists owing to the indulgent provisions of the law in cases of execution of decree; while he suggests that for the same reason many transactions may have been conducted on plain paper or verbally. The increased receipts from Receipt Stamps may be attributed partly to the revival of trade, the value of which has been shown to exceed that of the preceding year by Rupees 19,27,295, and partly to such stamps being more freely used for Receipts and Promissory Notes. It will be observed, as regards Foreign Bill Stamps, that there has been a large increase in the revenue over those of the last year: this result may be due to the large amount of Foreign Bill Stamps sold to parties coming from Native States. The increase under Hundi Stamps and explanation given thereof is noticeable.

* Includes Rupees 86 received from Aboo, which are shown in the Treasury Cash Account.

193. *Vendors*.—The number of official vendors has increased from 11 to 12; while the number of non-official vendors has diminished by three. The amount of discount paid to non-official vendors was Rupees 3,802, more by Rupees 383 than in the previous year.

194. *Prosecutions*.—The number of persons who were punished for breach of the Stamp Law was 20 against 52 in 1876-77, the amount of fine realized being Rupees 184 against Rupees 376 last year.

PENSIONS AND PENSIONERS.

195. At the commencement of the year there were 49 pensioners, with pensions aggregating Rupees 8,843-5-10. Pensions of five persons drawing Rupees 397-6-7 lapsed during the year, and one of Rupees 624 transferred to other provinces; while seven involving a liability of Rupees 1,425 were newly granted. The number of pensioners, therefore, at the close of the year was 50, with pensions amounting to Rupees 9,246-15-3.

MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

196. The following figures show the Money Order transactions for the years 1876-77 and 1877-78:—

Year.	ORDERS ISSUED.				Amount of Commission realized.	ORDERS CASHED.			
	Number.		Value.			Number.		Value.	
			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>				<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>
1876-77	...	1,670	68,814	12 7	838 10 0	361	22,913	9 0	
1877-78	...	1,720	70,914	6 9	915 12 0	519	38,278	0 6	

One hundred and seventy-two Overland Money Orders, aggregating Rupees 14,348-12-3, were issued during the year, and eight amounting to Rupees 2,760-7 were cashed.

197. *Revenue business*.—The following is an abstract of the revenue business instituted, disposed of, and pending in the District Courts during the year 1877-78:—

				Ajmere.	Mhairwarra.	Total.
Pending from last year	...	...	...	251	33	=284
Instituted during the year	...	...	...	4,380	1,137	=5,517
				4,631	1,170	=5,801
Disposed of	...	...	...	3,907	1,107	=5,014
				724	63	=787

The increase is owing to the great number of land compensation cases.

198. *Revenue appeals*.—Only four appeals were instituted in the Court of the Commissioner from the order of the Deputy Commissioner. In two the order of the Lower Court was upheld, in one reversed, and one remained pending at the close of the year.

199. *Government suits.*—There were four suits in which Government was made a party (defendant). One case was decided in favor of Government, one case was decided partly against Government, and the other two were compromised.

200. *Boundary settlement.*—There are several old foreign boundary disputes still undecided. In two cases, the Assistant Commissioners of Ajmere and Mhairwarra were appointed boundary officers, and the findings in both of them are before the Chief Commissioner. The rest of the cases, it is hoped, will be settled as soon as some independent officer is appointed. There are obvious objections to the appointment of district officials as Boundary Officers where their own districts are concerned.

201. *Land occupied by Government.*—The amount of land taken up by Government in the district was 827 aeres and 7 poles. The amount of compensation paid was Rupees 13,313 or about an average of Rupees 16 per aere; and the reduction in the Government revenue thereby caused was Rupees 327-1-10.

202. *Records and Record-room.*—The Ajmere Vernaenlar records are now safely placed in the new kntcherry buildings, and are reported to be in fair order, but the Superintendent of the English Office has not as yet made much progress in sorting and refiling the mass of old records which formerly belonged to the now abolished office of Deputy Commissioner. This subject, however, engages constant attention.

During the year under report a separate record-room at Beawnr has been started.

203. *Revenue buildings.*—The existing revenue buildings are in good order.

204. *Government Stallions.*—Three stallions have stood at the service of the public during the year—an English half-bred horse and two Arabs. The report is somewhat disheartening, as but few mares have dropped foals. It is believed that sufficient care has not been taken in seeing that the mares were fit to be served, and an improvement has now been made in supervision. An English thorough bred horse and another Arab have now been added to the stud, and one of the first named horses, an old Arab, shot. The arrangement is rapidly becoming a popular one, and mares come in from great distances. It is hoped that it will be found possible to open a public run for mares and foals somewhere near Ajmere, and to induce the horse-breeding gentry and yeomanry of the country to try the experiment of liberty for their young stock.

205. *General remarks.*—The administration of the district becomes, year by year, more detailed and more intricate. The intelligence of the people, if not their education, increases and improves. The cultivating classes are still generally indebted, but there are undoubtedly signs of improvement in this respect: the effects of the new legislation have probably been unimportant as yet; the credit of poor borrowers has suffered, while that of ne'er-do-we'ls has evaporated altogether; but this is not

to be regretted. The village bankers, who at first raised loud outcries against the exception of diet-grain, &c., from attachment, have now discovered that they are much as they were, and are well satisfied with the change in the law. The records of the tribunals show that the people are becoming more and more acquainted with the general features and rules of the laws they live under; and it is believed that more and more rarely is legal procedure made a handle and instrument of fraud and chicanery. The experiment of maintaining for a time the ancient gentry of the country by artificial support appears likely to turn out successful: the Istimrardars, as a body, are becoming careful and provident; indeed, not a few of their number show a tendency to fly into the other extreme. Those among them who have been entrusted with judicial powers have not abused the confidence reposed in them; and though the procedure of their Courts is frequently irregular, still appeals and complaints are rare, and it is believed that substantial justice is granted to the people near their homes. The extraordinary privilege lately conferred on all Istimrardars of immunity from the action of the Criminal Courts, save after reference to the Chief Commissioner, will require undoubtedly careful handling; or it may happen that it will become almost impossible to obtain justice against them in petty matters: in charges of serious moment the Magistrate still has power to act promptly. The number of schools in the districts has been increased; but popular education makes very slow progress: prosperity and comfort must come first to the agriculturists, then will follow the desire for education; as yet we have neither the one nor the other. The Mayo College offers education to the children of the wealthier Thakoor. The Government College educates the children of the local Government officials and of those who would see their sons in Government service; the town schools in Ajmere and Beawur supply the wants of younger or of poorer children. With the exception of the first named, these institutions are more or less eleemosynary. The Municipal Committees of Ajmere and Beawur are active and enlightened corporations; but it does not appear that Native members are yet ready to devote time and trouble to the service of their fellow-townsmen, save in debate and deliberations; active and vigilant assistance in out-door supervision is difficult to obtain from them. As the centre of an important system of Railways, Ajmere bids fair to become a populous and wealthy city: this fact is well realized, but want of funds renders it difficult to make all the provisions that are desirable. Better water, better conservancy, better drainage, are still necessities, if Ajmere is to maintain her respectable position in the returns of health; for all this, Government aid will be indispensable.

206. In spite of traders' complaints, it would appear that trade is fairly brisk, and the opening of opium scales here will undoubtedly attract a very large amount of additional capital to the trade of the place. The commercial classes are, generally speaking, ignorant and *arriéré*. For the starting of cotton mills, for the exploration of the mineral resources of the country, there is no enterprise. Their chief energy and intelligence is still devoted to banking; trade on a large scale does not exist.

207. The officers of the Commission and the administrative staff have carried on the work with average industry, intelligence, and energy : the opportunity of a reorganization of the Commission was taken advantage of to dispense with the services of a few notoriously inefficient persons. When the Railway head-quarters are transferred to Ajmere, and the Western Railway is completed to Ahmedabad, it appears certain that an Assistant Police Superintendent will be found necessary, and probable that one of the Assistant Magistrates will have to be an European. Apart from certain departments of miscellaneous work, *e.g.*, the Court of Wards, none of the officers of the Commission have more work than they can do ; but a comparison with other districts will show that in these districts, the official engine has to be constantly kept working at full power. The numerous staff of the Public Works Department have, during the year, done much to improve the district. The large reservoirs of Bir, Rajosi, Danta, Balad, Jalia are now all completed ; the famine relief work of Ladpura Tank has been carried out ; the artistic repairs to, and partial restoration of, the Arhai-din-ka-Jhompra have been finished. Large schemes have been prepared against the contingency of a general and severe famine.

(b) REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

208. *Districts Funds*.—The following statement shows the receipts and charges for 1877-78 as compared with last year :—

			1876-77.			1877-78.		
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.		
Opening balances	...	...	38,725	11	10	40,462	14	5
Receipts	...	...	30,754	5	7	40,945	9	4
Total			69,480	1	5	81,408	7	9
Charges	Civil	...	6,490	10	8	10,409	15	1
	Public Works	...	22,526	8	4	19,686	0	2
Total			29,017	3	0	30,096	15	3
Closing balances			40,462	14	5	51,311	8	6

209. Including the balances at the commencement of the year, the total sum available for expenditure was Rupees 81,408-7-9, of which Rupees 30,096-15-3 was expended, leaving a large balance of Rupees 51,311-8-6 at the close of the year. Of works in contemplation or in hand, the following are the more important :—

- (1.) Construction of a road from Bandanwarra to Bhinai.
- (2.) Construction of school-houses in Ajmere and Mhairwarra. A standard plan and estimate is under consideration, and a sample school-house is being built at Saradhna.

210. *Receipts*.—The following figures compare the receipts of this and the previous year :—

		1876-77.			1877-78.		
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		
3½ per cent. cess.	2 per cent. road cess	...	13,235	4 6	17,129	1 4	
	1 " school cess	...	6,642	13 2	10,599	7 11	
	⅓ " district dāk cess	...	889	11 4	1,035	3 4	
Total		...	20,767	13 0	28,763	12 7	
School fees and fines		...	474	13 0	342	7 1	
Grant from the Pound Fund		...	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0	
Nazul Fund		...	4,075	6 9	5,430	0 9	
Staging Bungalow Fund		...	1,800	14 7	2,080	8 9	
Dispensary Fund		...	2,635	6 3	3,328	12 2	
Grand total		...	30,754	5 7	40,945	9 4	

211. The excess under head "cess collections" is due to the realizations of previous year's balances. The falling off in the schooling fees is attributed to some leniency exercised in collection. The nazul income consists of the following items :—

- (1.) The income from nazul gardens.
- (2.) " " road-side trees and rakhs.
- (3.) " " rent from nazul buildings, &c.

The management of the gardens by the Forest Department has been unremunerative; while receipts of rent from nazul buildings have fallen off, in consequence of such income within Ajmere Municipal limits having been made over to the Municipality. The actual income from the dāk bungalows shows a deficit of Rupees 265, which was made good by a grant of Rupees 500 from the Pound Fund. The whole of the income under district dāk cess has now been made over to the Chief Inspector of Post Offices for execution of necessary repairs to the District Post Offices, and providing them with necessary furniture.

212. *Expenditure*.—The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rupees 30,096-15-3, being slightly in excess of last year; of this, Rupees 10,409-15-1, or nearly one-third of the whole, belonged to Civil charges, and the rest to Public Works. The detail of the former is as follows :—

		1876-77.				1877-78.			
		Establishment.		Other charges.		Establishment.		Other charges.	
		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>
Education	...	720	7 10	126	0 11	3,799	12 10	665	15 10
District Dāk	...	.....		.....		55	0 0	2	10 0
Nazul Fund	...	981	12 4	981	0 11	901	2 1	1,238	8 8
Dāk Bungalows	...	554	10 0	513	6 8	757	11 6	179	8 1
Dispensary Fund	...	1,237	4 0	1,376	0 0	1,151	0 0	1,658	10 1
Total	...	3,494	2 2	2,996	8 6	6,664	10 5	3,745	4 8

213. The excess of expenditure in educational charges is in accordance with the new scheme sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner. The figures under the other heads require no detailed explanation.

214. *Public Works charges*.—The expenditure on Public Works during 1877-78 was Rupees 19,686-0-2, or Rupees 2,840-8-2 less than last year. It is distributed as follows:—

	Original works.		Repairs.		Establishment.		Contingencies.		Tools and plant.		TOTAL.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
2 Per cent. Road Cess ...	Rs. a. p. 3,316 7 1	Rs. a. p. 3,290 14 4	Rs. a. p. 8,383 12 6	Rs. a. p. 7,638 11 6								
Educational Buildings ...	3,558 14 11	1,947 0 0	599 12 4	301 12 9								
District Dāk "	.....	.....	.....	61 5 3								
Dispensary "	.....	.....	.....	1,219 3 3								
Nazul "	980 0 8	654 5 3	1,522 10 5	1,242 8 4								
Dāk Bungalows	.....	.....	1,364 10 10	799 14 3								
Total ...	7,864 15 8	5,892 3 7	11,870 14 1	11,293 7 4	2,054 10 8	1,993 5 4	683 15 11	258 5 4	52 0 0	270 10 7		

215. *Original works.*—The expenditure under original works was incurred on—

					Rs.	a.	p.
Civil buildings	...	...	...	...	1,347	0	0
Communications	...	...	...	...	1,752	8	3
Miscellaneous public improvements	...	...	...	...	2,192	11	4
Under the instructions of the Chief Commissioner.	{	Advance to Cantonment Magistrate, Deoli, on account of sanitary purposes			500	0	0
		Advance to Officer Commanding, Mhairwarra Battalion, on account of conservancy purposes			100	0	0
		...					
Total				...	5,892	3	7

216. The important works carried out during the year were—

- (1.) Additions to Kekri school-house, and construction of school-houses at Dewair and Delwarra.
- (2.) Making a direct road from the new Kutehery to the Madar Gate of the city of Ajmere.
- (3.) Digging a road-side well at Saradhma.
- (4.) Remetalling Circular Road from *Kazi-ka-nallah* to Mayo College.
- (5.) Metalling Circular Road, Section H.D.
- (6.) Planting and maintaining trees on road avenues.

Out of the sum of Rupees 3,000 advanced last year to assist in the establishment of the Ajmere Boarding-house (Mayo College) Improvement Fund, Rupees 2,000 have been repaid during the year.

217. *Repairs.*—The works under repairs which have cost Rupees 200 and above are—

AJMERE DISTRICT.

					Rs.	a.	p.
(1.)	Repairs to Nasirabad Dāk Bungalow	...	...	...	1,229	9	4
(2.)	" " " " (new portion)	...	...	...	208	3	3
(3.)	" to Pushkar Road	...	...	...	952	9	6
(4.)	" to Bhaonta Road	...	...	...	867	14	9
(5.)	" to culverts on Circular Road	...	...	...	1,195	1	2
(6.)	Advance to Famine Relief Camp	...	...	...	484	12	0*
(7.)	Repairs to Harmara and Tilornia Road	...	...	...	264	6	10
(8.)	Construction of seven irrigation conducts crossing Harmara and Tilornia Road	...	...	...	205	2	7
(9.)	Repairs to Love Lane Road	...	...	...	210	13	11
(10.)	Construction of a retaining wall near the Bridge at Love Lane Road	...	...	...	252	13	2

MHAIRWARRA DISTRICT.

(11.)	Repairs to Beawur and Todgurh Road	...	...	...	276	13	4
(12.)	" to Pakhariawas Road	...	...	...	236	13	9
(13.)	" to Old Beawur to Municipal limits	...	...	...	492	5	3
(14.)	" to Nayanagar to Delwarra Road	...	...	...	237	4	0
(15.)	" to Doodalia and Todgurh Road	...	...	...	250	0	0

The rest of the works executed were of an ordinary nature and require no remarks.

* Of this, the greater portion (Rupees 424-10-5) has been refunded by Government.

218. *General remarks.*—An amendment of the District Committee Rules is under consideration. The attendance of members is very irregular and little interest is shown by them in the proceedings. Few of the members of the better class ever put in an appearance unless specially summoned.

LOCAL FUNDS OTHER THAN DISTRICT FUNDS.

219. The following statement gives the total income and expenditure of the several funds, not being District Funds, kept up in the district for local purposes :—

	Opening balance.			Income.			Expenditure.			Closing balance.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Cantonment Fund ...	3,833	2	3	21,249	8	9	17,843	12	5	7,238	14	7
Town Chowkidars' Funds	11,798	15	6	3,578	14	10	4,504	12	11	10,873	1	5
Pound Fund ...	4,059	14	1	1,995	1	1	2,744	0	4	3,310	14	10
Patwari Fund ...	7,551	15	1	22,070	7	6	24,865	6	5	4,757	0	2
General Police Fund ...	8,590	10	6	1,921	13	2	2,937	14	0	7,574	9	8
Police Chanda Fund ...	959	14	7	1,587	14	7	2,035	5	1	512	8	1
Police Clothing Fund ...	4,876	7	2	4,898	1	10	7,231	14	11	2,542	10	1

220. *Cantonment Fund.*—An important change was made in the administration of the Cantonment Fund of Nasirabad under orders of the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere, contained in his letter No. 778, dated 21st December 1877. The new octroi tax was introduced in this Cantonment from the 15th January 1878, and during the last two and a half months of the year Rupees 6,771-6-1 were realized. The abolition of the Chowkidari tax is under consideration.

221. Of the sum of Rupees 25,082-11 available for expenditure, Rupees 17,843-12-5 were expended, leaving a balance of Rupees 7,238-14-7 at the close of the year. No important work was executed during the year. The only expenditure incurred on Public Works during the year amounted to Rupees 712-6-9 consisting of repairs of wells, drains, roads, urinals, &c. The cost of the New Lock Hospital was defrayed from Imperial Funds. The conservancy arrangements of the Cantonment are reported satisfactory.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

222. *Births.*—In 1877, 13,944 births were registered or 1,800 more than in 1876. On 396,331, the total population of the district, as enumerated in April 1876, the birth-rate equalled 35·18 per 1,000. The male and female births registered in the last three years were as follows :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
1875	5,827	4,615	10,442
1876	6,621	5,523	12,144
1877	7,395	6,549	13,944

It will thus be seen that the number of boys born alive has, in each year, been reported to be very considerably in excess of girls.

223. In five of the rural circles, the birth returns for 1877 are below those recorded for 1876. Increase is observed in seventeen. The increase is evidently nominal and attributable to improvement in reporting.

224. *Deaths*.—The following statement shows the total mortality for the last six years :—

			Male.	Female.	Total.
1872	...	...	3,979	3,002	6,981
1873	...	...	2,566	2,091	4,657
1874	...	...	2,819	2,235	5,054
1875	...	...	4,022	3,238	7,260
1876	...	...	4,511	3,779	8,290
1877	...	...	4,858	4,199	9,057
Total			22,755	18,544	41,299
Average deaths for six years			3,792	3,091	6,883

The increase is, there can be little doubt, almost entirely attributable to improvement in reporting. Of the total deaths registered, 4,858 were of males, and 4,199 of females, or a proportion of 53.64 of the former to 46.36 of the latter. The proportion in 1876 was 54.32 to 45.68. The excess of births over deaths was 4,887. The maximum mortality for the year was in the Ajmere City (1,307), and the minimum (108) in Kekri townships. The death-rate was highest in the month of April (1,003), and lowest (602) in October.

225. *Deaths by ages*.—The deaths at the different periods of age, the numbers living, and the proportion of deaths to living, are shown below :—

Age period.	Enumerated population (as per census of 1876).	Total deaths.	Proportion of deaths to total population. One in
Infants (under one year) ...	22,805	3,054	7
Boys and girls (up to 12 years) ...	102,616	2,761	37
Adults (12 to 50 years) ...	248,243	2,116	117
Old people (above 50 years) ...	22,667	1,126	20
Total ...	396,331	9,057	44

226. Out of every 100 persons dying, 34 are infants, 31 are boys and girls, 23 adults, and twelve are old people. In 1876, the total of deaths among infants was 3,035; in 1875, it was 2,436; in 1874, 1,678; and in 1873, 1,356. Among boys and girls, deaths in 1876 amounted to 2,036; in 1875, to 2,075; in 1874, 1,242; and in 1873, to 841. For the same four years, deaths among adults were 2,064, 1,888, 1,453, and 1,674, respectively; and among old people, 1,155, 961, 681, and 786. The year 1877 appears to have been particularly fatal to infants and children. These figures must be read subject to the acknowledgment of the fact that the reporting is still imperfect and in previous years has been very imperfect.

227. *Causes of death.*—The following comparative statement shows the total mortality from all causes for the total population :—

				Ratio of death per 1,000 population.	
				1877.	1876.
Cholera	...	12	18	0·03	0·04
Small-pox	...	1,638	765	4·13	1·93
Fevers	...	4,472	4,345	11·28	10·96
Bowel complaints	...	920	971	2·32	2·45
Injuries	...	200	186	0·50	0·47
Other causes	...	1,815	2,005	4·58	5·06
Total	...	9,057	8,290	22·85	20·91

228. The death-rate from cholera is inconsiderable ; but the ravages committed by small-pox in Ajmere City, Srinagar, Goella, and Bhinai are worth noticing. The deaths ascribed to fevers are, as usual, very numerous.

229. *Deaths by caste or class.*—The subjoined table shows by caste or class, the numbers living, the deaths, and the death-rate per 1,000 for 1877 :—

	Christians.	Mahome- duns.	Hindoos.	Other classes.	Total.
Population by census of 1876	715*	47,310	348,248	58†	396,331
Number of deaths registered during 1877	8	1,230	6,607	1,212†	9,057
Ratio of deaths per 1,000	11·05	25·99	19·00	...	22·85

MEDICAL RELIEF.

230. *Dispensaries.*—The branch dispensary at Todgurh was closed on 1st May 1877, and a grant-in-aid of Rupees 15 per mensem is allowed to the Missionaries at Todgurh.

* Exclusive of Europeans who were not enumerated at this census ; the number, according to previous census, is 553.

† In the census, Parsis alone were entered : the Mortuary Registrar has included various low castes in this category. Orders should be issued on this by the Superintendent of Mortuary Registration.

231. The following statement shows the number of patients treated at each of the dispensaries, with their average daily number for this and the previous year :—

DISPENSARIES.	1876.				1877.			
	TOTAL NUMBER OF		AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER.		TOTAL NUMBER OF		AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER.	
	Out-patients.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	In-patients.
AJMERE DISTRICT ... <div> <div>Ajmere ...</div> <div>Kekree ...</div> <div>Ramsai ...</div> <div>Masuda ...</div> <div>Pisangan ...</div> </div>	14,241	290	80.42	12.41	15,070	353	87.41	14.58
	1,844	.....	23.61	.....	1,813	.....	26.28	.....
	2,013	.....	12.06	.....	1,868	.....	10.60	.....
	2,564	.....	14.60	.....	1,271	.....	8.38	.....
	1,473	.....	10.26	.....	1,306	.....	12.47	.....
Total ...	22,135	290	140.95	12.41	21,128	353	145.14	14.58
MHAIRWARA DISTRICT ... <div> <div>Beawur ...</div> <div>Todgurh ...</div> </div>	3,082	78	22.06	5.46	4,268	98	39.55	6.52
	1,324	17	10.83	0.75	574*	5*	12.00*	3.90*
Total ...	4,406	95	32.89	6.21	4,842	103	51.55	10.42
Grand total ...	26,541	385	173.84	19.62	25,970	456	196.69	25.00

* These figures relate up to 30th April 1877 only when the Todgurh Dispensary was closed.

232. The total number of in-door sick was 456, compared with 385 in the preceding year; of these, 350 were discharged cured or relieved, 14 absconded were removed by friends or discharged for misconduct, and 64 died, leaving 28 under treatment at the end of the year. The ratio of deaths per cent. to total treated was 14.04. The numbers treated in the Ajmere District was 353, and in Mhairwarra 103. The figures for the previous year were 290 and 95 respectively. The daily average number of in-patients under treatment was 10.42 against 6.21 in the previous year.

233. The total number of out-door patients was 25,970, with an average daily attendance of 196.69. The figures for the previous year were 26,541 and 173.84 respectively. Of the total number treated, 24,152 were discharged cured or relieved, only four are reported to have died, and in 1,643 cases the result was not known. 171 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

234. *Patients distributed by castes.*—The following table shows the castes of those treated for this and the previous year:—

	Population by census of 1876.	In-door patients.		Out-door patients.	
		1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Christians { Europeans... Eurasians ... Natives ... }	715	{ ... 1 ... 1 ... }	{ 1 }	{ 1 82 ... }	{ 2 23 ... }
Hindoos ...	348,248	265	325	17,572	17,742
Mahomedans ...	47,310	112	125	8,146	7,299
Other castes ...	58	7*	5*	740*	904*
Total ...	396,331†	385	456	26,541	25,970

235. *Financial condition.*—The receipts and expenditure for the year were as follows:—

		RECEIPTS.			
		Balance on 1st January 1877.	From Imperial revenues.	From local sources.	Total.
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Dispensaries and vaccination ...	...	3,249 14 1	3,738 3 6	3,970 5 11 =	10,957 7 6
Lunatic Asylum ...	...	1,122 6 9	178 4 7	100 0 0 =	1,400 11 4
Total ...	...	4,371 4 10	3,916 8 1	4,070 5 11 =	12,358 2 10
		EXPENDITURE.			
		From Imperial revenues.	From local sources.	Total.	
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
Dispensaries and vaccination ...	{ Establishment ... Medicines ... Dieting ... Contingencies ... }	{ }	{ 3,643 0 0 402 3 8 449 0 8 824 14 6 =	{ 5,132 9 2 402 3 8 449 0 8 915 2 0	
Lunatic Asylum ...	...	178 4 7	.....	178 4 7	
Total ...	...	3,916 8 1	3,160 12 0 =	7,077 4 1	

* In the census returns of 1876, only 58 Parsis were shown as "other castes;" but in the dispensary Returns miscellaneous Hindoo and Mahomedan classes, as Mhairs, Mhairats, Bhangis, &c., seem to have been included, hence the discrepancy.

† Exclusive of Europeans who were not enumerated at the census of 1876, the number according to previous census is 553.

236. There was a balance in the Government Treasury on 31st December 1877 of Rupees 5,280-14-9 in cash, belonging to the Dispensary Fund, and Rupees 7,000 in Government Promissory Notes. I notice, with regret, that subscriptions from Beawur, Todgurh, and Pisangan have fallen off, and consequently there is a debit against those dispensaries, amounting to Rupees 555-4-6 in all, which should be cleared off, either by collecting contributions, or by selling one of the Promissory Notes, and crediting its value as balance in the accounts of those dispensaries.

237. The Civil Surgeon of Ajmere failed to visit any of the branch dispensaries during the year, and the Assistant Surgeon at Beawur has not stated whether he visited any dispensary except that at his head-quarter Station. I believe such visits and supervision are most necessary; and I hope all the dispensaries will be visited by the respective officers during this year.

The dispensaries are, on the whole, fairly popular; and from what I have seen of them they seem to deserve success.

VACCINATION.

238. The following table shows the total number of vaccine operations performed during the calendar year, as compared with 1876, and the percentage of successful cases:—

Year.	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful and doubtful.	Results unknown.	Total.	Percentage of successful cases.
1876	11,264	6,053	1,026	4,185	11,264	53.73
1877	8,419	6,507	653	1,259	8,419	77.29

239. There was a large falling off in the number of persons vaccinated during the year under report. The successful vaccinations exhibit an increase. Of the total number vaccinated, 8,189 were primary vaccinations and 230 re-vaccinations.

240. The cost of operations (shown under head dispensaries) during the year was Rupees 877-10-8, or one anna and ten pies per successful operation performed.

241. Supervision of vaccinators has unfortunately been very imperfect, and cases have been brought to notice of the submission of false returns. The efforts of the whole district staff will, in future cold seasons, be directed to the testing of the returns submitted to the Civil Surgeon. The district is still hardly at all protected from the ravages of small-pox, and the population is, generally speaking, extremely superstitious.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

242. *General results.*—The general system of education has remained the same as last year. The only changes made were (1) the establishment of a good town school in the town of Beawur, paid for by the Municipality; (2) the establishment of five new girls' schools in the District of Ajmere; and (3) the new grading of pay of the Tehsili and Halquabandi school-masters.

243. During the year, a grant-in-aid of Rupees 100 per mensem was sanctioned in Secretary to Government of India, Home Department

letter No. 196, dated 14th August 1877, for a school to be established at Ajmere for the education of European and Eurasian children. Such a school is beginning to be much needed.

244. The following table shows the number of schools and scholars receiving education in the Districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarra, with their daily average attendance, during the last two years:—

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.			NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.		AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.	
1876-77.	1877-78.		1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
1	1	Government College ...	171	190	165.0	181.08
1	1	Ajmere City Branch School ...	257	284	211.1	240.7
...	1	Beawur ditto ...	...	152	...	71.0
8	8	Tehsili Schools ...	425	499	...	395.77
49	53	Halquabandi Schools ...	1,070	1,271	1,139.27	838.26
1	1	Jail School ...	91	90	92.79	79.89
1	1	Male Normal School ...	15	20	12.84	15.64
1	1	Female ditto ...	...	6*	15.14	4.71
...	5	Girls' Schools ...	30	59	...	49.10
1	1	Aided Middle Anglo-Vernacular Mission School, Beawur (calendar year).	226	200	133.0	150.0
1	...	Aided European and Eurasian Boys' and Girls' School, Ajmere.	16	...	16.0	...
64	73	Total Government ...	2,301	2,771	1,785.14	2,025.16
92	81	Unaided Missionary Schools ...	2,601	2,450	2,093.0	2,010.0
156	154	Grand total ...	4,902	5,221	3,883.14	4,044.16

245. These figures show an increase for the year of nine Government Schools and 470 pupils, the number of schools having risen from 64 to 73, and that of pupils from 2,301 to 2,771. The average daily attendance has also risen from 1,785.14 to 2,025.16. The increase is almost entirely due to the new schools opened during the year.

246. The number of children in schools connected with Government is divided between the different races or castes as under:—

	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.
Government College ...	164	24	2	= 190
Ajmere City Branch School ...	223	61	...	= 284
Beawur ditto ...	134	18	...	= 152
Tehsili Schools ...	488	11	...	= 499
Halquabandi Schools ...	1,181	90	...	= 1,271
Jail School ...	77	13	...	= 90
Male Normal School ...	20	...	...	= 20
Female ditto ...	6	...	...	= 6
Girls' School ...	55	4	...	= 59
Aided Anglo-Vernacular Mission School ...	140	20	40	= 200
Total ...	2,488	241	42	= 2,771

or in the proportion of

89.79 Hindus,
8.7 Mahomedans,
1.15 others,

the proportion of total population being

87.8 Hindus,
11.9 Mahomedans,
0.3 others,

* Figures for Girls' School, Ajmere, for 1876-77, were included in the Female Normal School; but this year they have been separately shown.

247. *Mission Schools.*—The following table shows the Mission Stations in this district, with schools and scholars attached to each Station :—

STATIONS.	EDUCATION.						
	SCHOOLS.			SCHOLARS, INCLUDING ORPHANS.			
	Anglo-Vernacular.	Vernacular, boys.	Vernacular, girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Attendance.
Ajmere	1	8	2	309	50	359	278
Ashapura ... ..	...	3	1	63	22	85	78
Beawur ... ..	...	21*	1	635*	93	728	628
Deoli	1	12*	...	335*	7	345	287
Nasirabad	1	9	3	473	54	527	420
Todgarh ... ..	...	17*	1	337*	19	406	323
Total	3	70	8	2,205	245	2,450	2,019

Compared with the preceding year, the number of Mission Schools has diminished by eleven, with a corresponding decrease of 151 children.

248. *Proportion of children receiving education in the schools to children of a school-going age.*—We have under education in the schools

Boys 4,911 }
Girls 310 } 5,221.

There are 29,496 boys over the age of six and under the age of 12. The numbers of children under the age of 15 or 16 are not known. About 8 or 9 per cent. of the boys of school-going age are under education. Nearly half the whole number are indebted to the United Presbyterian Mission.

249. *Financial results.*—The total sum (exclusive of balances), which formed the income of the Education Department in 1876-77 and 1877-78, was—

	1876-77.			1877-78.			Difference.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Grant	44,760	1	3	42,462	9	5—	2,297	7	10
Educational share of the 3½ per cent. cess	6,435	0	0	8,280	4	2+	1,845	4	2
Municipal Grants	2,553	0	8	3,982	12	6+	1,429	11	10
Assignment from Foreign Mhairwarra	960	0	0	990	5	3+	130	5	3
Private subscriptions and donations ...	2,346	15	0	12,484	1	6+	137	2	6
Interest on endowment	96	0	0	.....	—	—	96	0	0
Fees and fines... ..	1,874	3	3	1,737	6	4—	136	12	11
Sale proceeds of books	1927	3	11	391	2	7—	536	1	4
Total	59,952	8	1	60,328	9	9+	376	1	8

The reduction in the Government grant came into force with the re-organization of the district: it has been more than counterbalanced by the increased income under heads "Educational Cess" and "Municipal Grants."

* These appear to include Mission Schools opened in foreign States also, with the number of boys attending them.

† In this, Rupees 204-13-2 is included paid from College cash account to Branch School, Ajmere, and Rupees 60, Jail Manufactory Grant, to Jail School.

‡ Last year miscellaneous income of the City Branch School (Rupees 472-6-7) was included in this, the pure book-proceeds being Rupees 454-13-4 only.

250. The total of expenditure comes to Rupees 55,360-12-7, or Rupees 3,285-13-4 in excess of the expenditure of the previous year. Of this, the expenditure from the Government revenues was Rupees 41,635-11-6, and from District Cess, Rupees 4,002-0-4; the rest having been met from "other sources," viz., Municipal contribution, fees, subscriptions, donations, &c. Roughly divided, the total expenditure of 1877-78 and 1876-77 from funds controlled by Government officers gives the following percentages as the approximate shares of the establishments, &c.

	1877-78.	1876-77.
Inspection...	10.	9.
Ajmere College	53.	60.
City Branch School, Ajmere	7.	6.
Beawur	1.7	...
<i>Tehsili</i> and <i>Halquabandi</i> Schools...	17.	13.
Girls' Schools	1.	} 5.
Normal Schools (male and female)	3.	
Jail School	0.5	0.5
Grant-in-aid Mission School, Beawur	6.	4.

These figures, compared with those of last year, show a large decrease under Government College, with a corresponding increase under *Tehsili* and *Halquabandi* Schools. Popular primary education still obtains but a small share of the educational expenditure. More than half the total is devoted to the almost gratuitous education of the upper classes.

AJMERE GOVERNMENT COLLEGE.

251. It will be seen from the figures given below, that there is an increase in the number of students on roll, as well as an improvement in their attendance, with a corresponding decrease in the total cost of the year and the average cost per student. The amount of fees collected during the year also shows an excess over last year of Rupees 64-3-4.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Total expenditure of the year	29,552 3 6	32,063 3 9	30,962 12 2	32,735 2 2	32,482 9 11	31,292 13 3	29,230 11 11
Cost per student	114 10 9	136 7 0	140 1 6	103 10 1	104 12 6	165 6 10	153 13 6
Total fees collected	2,171 12 0	2,915 0 3	2,037 0 0	1,775 0 0	1,411 4 7	854 9 0	918 12 4
Percentage of attendance	85.9	86.7	91.3	93.04	92.2	89.4	94.04
Total number of students on rolls	254	235	221	316	310	171	190
Hindus	193	181	173	245	234	140	164
Mahomedans...	61	53	47	70	72	29	24
Others	...	1	1	1	4	3	2

These figures show that the College is an institution of an eleemosynary character. An excellent education is offered to the boys of Ajmere at an almost nominal cost. The pupils are mainly the children of Government servants and of well-to-do citizens.

252. *Studies.*—Of the number on the roll at the close of the year,

4	were studying English alone,
121	" with Urdu and Persian,
65	" with Hindi and Sanskrit.

253. *Examinations.*—No candidate went up for the First Arts Examination, there being no boys in the class this year; but six offered themselves for the Entrance Examination, of whom three passed—one in the second division, and two in the third division.

254. The progress made by the First Year College Class, the Second Class, and all the Junior classes (excepting the Third Class, which was examined by the Board of Examiners appointed by the North-West Provinces Government) was tested by written as well as by *viva voce* examinations by a local board constituted by the orders of the Chief Commissioner. The result was that in all the subjects of their study the above classes acquitted themselves fairly. The College is undoubtedly popular. It is to be regretted that the number of students on its rolls is not greater. An annual slow increase will probably be observed for the next few years.

CITY BRANCH SCHOOL, AJMERE.

255. At the commencement of the year, the City Branch School had 257 students, and 261 were admitted during the year; of these, 189 withdrew owing to the stricter enforcement of the rules of attendance and school discipline, while 45 were promoted to the College, leaving 284 on the rolls on 31st March 1878. It is satisfactory to find that the number of withdrawals during 1877-78 falls short of the preceding year by 54, and that the excess of admissions over withdrawals for the two years is represented by the figures 72 and 3 respectively. This school is under the close direct supervision of the Principal of the College.

256. *Castes.*—Of the students at the close of the year, 223 were Hindus and 61 were Mahomedans, or in the proportion of 78.5 to 21.5, the proportion of Hindus to Mahomedans in the total population of the city being 59.6 and 40. respectively. It is believed that many more Mahomedan than Hindu boys are under private tuition at their parents' houses.

257. *Professions.*—Scholars, classed according to professions of their parents, are as follows:—

Artizans	...	...	...	37
Merchants and tradesmen	...	...	...	61
Agriculturists	...	...	...	23
Servants	{ Government	...	...	64
	{ Others	...	...	89
Mendicants and beggars	...	...	...	5
Pleaders and Muktears	...	...	...	5

258. *Examination.*—The Principal of the College, who examined the classes in their English lessons, expressed his complete satisfaction at the progress made.

259. On the whole, the school appears to be a popular institution, much valued by a section of the townspeople. The parents pay 9.22 per cent. of the expenses, and public funds the rest. The school is therefore one of an eleemosynary character. This school is intended to be a preparatory school for the college, and, at the same time, an institution where the sons of the lower classes can obtain primary education. Care is taken to prevent it attempting a more ambitious role.

CITY BRANCH SCHOOL, BEAWUR.

260. During the year, a somewhat similar school has been started at Beawur, to provide primary education for the children of the town, as the *Grant-in-aid* Mission School already established there "flies rather high and attempts the instruction of English, Sanskrit, &c." There were 152 boys in this school at the end of the year, most of them being Hindus. For want of proper supervision and an efficient Head Master, the school does not appear as yet to be in a flourishing condition; still it is reported to be appreciated by the Beawur community. So far it is only an experiment; and during the current year, it will have to be determined whether it shall be continued or not, and if so, on what footing.

TEHSILI AND HALQUABANDI SCHOOLS.

261. The number of vernacular schools for boys open during the year amounted to 61, with 1,770 scholars; the increase for the year being four schools and 275 scholars. These figures may be divided as under :—

			TENSILI SCHOOLS.				HALQUABANDI SCHOOLS.				
			Government.		Local.		Government.		Local.		
			Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	
AJMERE	{	Khalisa	...	4	260	...	...	1	22	14	223
		Istimrar	...	2	139	...	...	7	231	17	324
MHAIRWARA.	{	Khalisa	...	...	...	...	...	3	141	4†	144
		Foreign	...	2	101	...	...	...	...	7†	180
Total ...			8	499 *	...	...	11	400	42	871	

Two schools were permanently closed, one at Kalaguman in Mhairwarra, and one at Jeitpoora in Ajmere, as they were not appreciated by the people; and in their stead those at Chang and Champaneri respectively were opened.

262. The schools now open fall short of the sanctioned complement by five Halquabandi Schools in the Ajmere District, and two in Mhairwarra. These seven schools will be opened as qualified teachers are obtained. The difficulty in securing efficient men has, in some measure, been removed by the new grading of the salaries of the teachers. The revised scheme came into operation from 1st October 1877.

* In this is included the number of boys of the Halquabandi Schools at villages having Tehsili Schools.

† Of the 11 Halquabandi Schools in Mhairwarra, shown under head "Local," nine are paid for from the assignment of Rupees 960 from Foreign Mhairwarra, and two from the educational share of the 3½ per cent. cess, while those in Ajmere (under the same head) are entirely supported by the cess income.

Original New Scheme.		Revised New Scheme.	
8 Tehsili Schools...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 @ \text{ Rs. 16 per mensem.} \\ 4 @ \text{ " 12 " } \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 @ \text{ Rs. 16 per mensem.} \\ 4 @ \text{ " 14 " } \end{array} \right.$	
60 Halquabandi Schools.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 30 @ \text{ " 8 " } \\ 30 @ \text{ " 7 " } \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 16 @ \text{ " 12 " } \\ 30 @ \text{ " 9 " } \\ 14 @ \text{ " 8 " } \end{array} \right.$	

263. The revised grades, distributed between Ajmere and Mhairwarra, stand as follows :—

		First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Total.
Ajmere	Tehsili	4	2	...	6
	Halquabandi	12	22	10	44
Mhairwarra...	Tehsili	1	1	...	2
	Halquabandi	4	8	4	16
Total		21	33	14	68

264. The salaries are now *personal*. The number of monitors has also been reduced from 60 to 30 ; and certain rules have been framed and sanctioned as to the schools to which they are to be appointed.

265. *Castes, &c.*—Of 2,145, the total number of scholars borne on the roll (including Jail, Male and Female Normal Schools, Girls' Schools, and Aided Mission School, Beawur), 1,969 were Hindus ; of whom 1,271 were recorded as sons of agriculturists, and the rest were non-agriculturists, consisting of mahajuns, artizans, mendicants, &c. There were 137 Mahomedans under instruction during the year, of whom 79 were recorded as agriculturists. The number of agriculturists has risen from 1,031 to 1,350 this year.

266. *Attendance.*—The average recorded daily attendance has also improved (the figures for 1876-77 and 1877-78 being 1,409.04 and 1,532.38 respectively), notwithstanding the hard times and high prices, which, of course, told injuriously in this respect.

267. *Cost.*—The total cost for the year (including the Beawur City School) amounted to Rupees 21,288-4-3 ; of which Rupees 13,206-14-8 were received from the Imperial revenues, and Rupees 8,081-5-7 from the cess, fees, &c. The excess of expenditure, this year, was solely debitable to the cess income. The average cost per pupil was Rupees 9-14-9 against Rupees 9-4-3 last year. This rate of average cost is still unduly high.

268. The supervising staff was reduced during the year. There are now one Inspector and two Deputy Inspectors (one for Ajmere on Rupees 80, and one for Mhairwarra on Rupees 50) instead of one Assistant Inspector and two Sub-Deputy Inspectors.

There is also one Inspector to look after the Girls' Schools, who is entirely paid for by the Municipal and District Funds.

269. The Inspector of Schools, who examined these schools in his annual winter tour, reports that although these schools cannot be said to be in a very flourishing condition, still a fair measure of success has been achieved, and the attendance has been steady and well sustained. There are, as yet, but very rare signs of the growth of a popular desire

for education. The agricultural classes are, generally speaking, positively averse; while the commercial classes are contented to confine the education of their children to what is required for the account-keeping of their shops and businesses.

270. *Aided Mission School, Beawur*.—There were 200 boys on the rolls, of whom 62 read English with a Vernacular language; 60 read Urdu and Hindi, and 78 Hindi exclusively. The school was inspected by the Inspector, who reports that a fair improvement has been made during the year. The classes acquitted themselves tolerably well in all the subjects of study, except Arithmetic. He suggests that the study of Sanskrit might be discontinued, and the attempt to prepare the boys for the Matriculation Examination be entirely given up, the staff being too weak for the task. Now that a good primary school has been opened, I am not inclined to agree with him, and am of opinion that an encouragement of the higher education, especially the study of Sanskrit, is very right and proper.

271. *Male Normal School*.—The Inspector reports that some difficulty has been experienced in recruiting this class with really eligible young men, qualified both by age and attainments, since the reduction of salaries came into force. Perhaps, Mr. Goulding places his standard of eligibility rather too high. The reading of a village primary school-master need not be extensive. The main point is to teach him to teach simple things to simple children, and to be able to do this requires an education of a special character, but not any high degree of talent or extent of reading.

272. *Female Normal School*.—This class had six stipendiary students on the rolls at the end of the year, and the progress made by them has been satisfactory, Mr. Goulding and Mr. White both speak favorably of the Inspectress, Mrs. Fleming, who takes much interest in her work, and deserves credit for the success that has attended her exertions in this behalf.

273. *Girls' Schools*.—There were five girls' schools established during the year—at Pushkar, Bhaonta, Kadhera, Ararka, and Ajmere. The total number of girls attending them was 59, of whom 55 were Hindus, mostly Brahminis and Rajpootnis, and four Mahomedans. These schools were visited by both the Inspector, Mr. Goulding, and the Inspectress, Mrs. Fleming, on their annual tour of inspection, and are reported to be doing fairly well. The establishment of two more girls' schools is contemplated. It is probable that in certain villages these schools will be successful enough. The Brahmin girls of Pushkar and the Rajpootnis of certain villages will probably be glad to avail themselves of these opportunities.

274. *Jail School*.—There were 90 prisoners under instruction during the year, the majority of whom had been convicted of offences of *dacoity, burking house-trespass, receiving stolen property, theft, &c.* The Inspector reports that much good has resulted from the proposal made, some time ago, that each class should receive collectively its lesson for one whole hour daily. Nothing can yet be said as to the value of this attempt at reclamation. To instruct a confirmed criminal is to render him a doubly dangerous person to society after release; it would

be well to give convicting Magistrates some voice in this matter. A certificate might be endorsed on the warrant of "fit for instruction" or "unfit for instruction."

275. *General remarks.*—Both Assistant Commissioners have devoted much time and trouble to the encouragement and improvement of the village schools. All superior officials visit the schools which may come in their way when on tour. The Commissioner takes opportunities of personally visiting and examining schools whenever feasible. The Inspector has been requested to devote special attention to the examination of the private indigenous schools which exist here and there. The Deputy Inspector of Ajmere, Moonshee Gunga Prasad, maintains his character for energy and activity, and the Assistant Commissioner of Mhairwarra reports that he is generally satisfied with Officiating Deputy Inspector, Thakur Dass. Both these officials, however, show an inability to interest or backwardness in interesting the villagers in their schools. Their attention has been specially called to this deficiency.

276. Eight boys of the Ajmere District attended the Mayo College during the year—seven Rajpoots and one Mahomedan. Several of them stood high in the school lists, and the Principal reported favorably of their general conduct and behaviour. From the experience gained by the Assistant Commissioner, who is in charge of the Court of Wards, and whose wards five of these boys are, it would appear that the total expenses of a pupil at the Mayo College amount to from Rupees 700 to Rupees 1,000 per annum; but that this sum could be considerably decreased with an increase in the number of the inmates of the Boarding-House. Considering that these boys enjoy the advantage of the supervision of a special house-master, and that each boy has his own private room, the cost appears but moderate. The Mahomedan student is the Divānji of the Great Ajmere shrine, lately honored by Government with the title of *Shaikh-ul-Mashaikh*. He is a lad of seventeen.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS.

MAYO COLLEGE.

277. The main building has been commenced, and the foundation-stone was laid by the Chief Commissioner on the 5th of January last. The edifice will be constructed almost entirely of white marble from the local quarries. Fine pink and green marbles are also found in the immediate neighbourhood, and the question of utilizing these in relieving the intensity of the white has been under consideration.

278. The total number of pupils on the College roll at the end of the Session of 1877-78 was 39, or eight more than last year; of these six boys belong to the Ajmere District, four of whom are minors under the Court of Wards, and two are the sons of living istimrardars; two boys were withdrawn during the year, while two more were added. The progress made by them during the year is reported to have been satisfactory, and their conduct at the College exemplary.

279. The cost of the education of a boy at the Mayo College is prohibitory, save for the wealthier of our istimrardars; and while the

poorer Thakoors are unable to send their children to the Mayo College, a foolish feeling exists among them that now that a Rajpoot College has been opened, it would be derogatory to them to have their sons educated at the cheaper institution presided over by Mr. Goulding.

Subject to the rules and regulations of the College, the financial management of the Ajmere Boarding-House is in the hands of the Assistant Commissioner.

ARHAI-DIN-KA-JHOMPRA.

280. The Executive Engineer, under whose supervision the restoration of the building was placed, reports that the pavement under the centre dome was repaired. The first side dome to the south was entirely rebuilt, and the second built up to the first ring course of corbels. All the remaining domes were repaired. The Mahomedan facade was entirely reset above the springing line of the arches, and the back wall was repaired wherever injured. The roof behind the facade was renewed, and the outer gateway restored, and steps repaired. The old faquirs' huts were removed and rebuilt on one side of the compound. The total expenditure during the year was Rupees 10,614.

PUSHKAR FAIR.

281. The Pushkar Fair of this year began on the 16th and lasted till the 21st November 1877. The fair was an exceptionally small one owing to the failure of rains. The usual arrangements were made.

282. The Government of India, in letter No. 237S., dated 9th October 1877, sanctioned the distribution of Rupees 1,500 in prizes, which was all expended.

283. Owing to the difficulty of getting forage on account of drought, only 401 horses were brought for sale, being less than half the number of last year; of these, 214 were registered as sold, only 1,985 bullocks against 3,007 last year were brought for sale, and 1,495 camels.

AJMERE,
The 31st July 1878. }

(Sd.) JAMES WHITE,
Offg. Commr., Ajmere-Mhairwarra.

I.—No. 1.

Area, cultivated and uncultivated, and communication for 1877-78.

District.	TOTAL AREA IN SQUARE MILES.					Unappropriate culturable waste in acres.	Irrigation tanks.	COMMUNICATIONS, MILEAGE OF.		REMARKS.
	Cultivated.	Waste.		Total.	Metalled roads.			Unmetalled roads.		
		Culturable.	Unculturable.							
AJMERE	170-000	168-0	174-0	798-347	...	232	193½	190	* This is according to the Topographical Survey.	
	83-000	152-0	49-0	1271-469	...	...		
	* 643-000	...	...		...	1,366	
	...	...	...		...	2	
MHARWARA	65-0	33-0	229-0	317-467	...	197	32¼	175		
	...	...	16-0	323-397	...	...		
	32-0	17-0	299-0		...	106				
	...	...	74-0		...	...		
Total	993-000	† 2710-680	...	1,903	226¼	365		

† The total area given is according to the Topographical Survey, and will not agree with the figures shown in the columns, 2, 3, and 4. The detail of cultivated and waste, except for Istimar estates, has not been given by the Topographical Survey; consequently, the detailed area is given according to settlement measurement, total of which amounted to 2,75½ square miles.

(Sd.) JAMES WHITE,
Offg. Commissioner.

I.—No. 2.

Climate of the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Districts, 1877.

Place at which observation was taken ... Ajmere Jail Observatory.

Rainfall in inches— I.C.

January to May ... 2.34

June to September ... 4.86

October to December ... 4.56

Total ... 11.76

Temperature in the shade in degrees, Fahrenheit.

May { Maximum ... 109.0
Minimum ... 80.0
Mean ... 94.5

July { Maximum ... 106.0
Minimum ... 72.0
Mean ... 89.0

Dec. { Maximum ... 81.5
Minimum ... 56.0
Mean ... 68.7

Prevailing winds—

January to May ... { S.W., S.E., N.E., S.E.,
S.W.N., W., S.W., S.,
S.W., N.W.

June to September ... { S.W., N.W., S.W., W.
S.W., W., S.W., W.

October to December ... { S.W., N.E., N.E., S.W.,
N.E., S.W.

(Sd.) T. MURRAY, M.D., M.R.C.S., *Surgeon-Major,*
Superintendent of Meteorology, Ajmere.

AJMERE JAIL,
The 20th April 1878. }

I.—No. 3.

Civil Division of Ajmere and Mhairwarra Districts, 1877-78.

Name of Division.	Names of executive district.	Number of judicial and revenue subdivision.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns, with population.	Number of villages on rent-roll.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	REVENUE.	
													Land.	Gross (including District Funds).
Ajmere-Mhairwarra.	Ajmere-Mhairwarra.	Judicial, 2 Districts. Revenue, 2 Tehsils.	2,710,680	396,331	Ajmere	31,583	698	18	27	33	10	612	Rs. 3,19,696	Rs. a. p. 7,82,071 13 9.
					Nasirabad	17,726								
					Beawar	12,303								
					Kekri	4,885								
					Pushkar	3,385								
					Masuda	3,814								
					Budnai	4,052								
					Pisangan	4,352								
					Sawar	2,911								
					Europeans are not included in this.									

AJMERE, }
The 3rd August 1878.

(Sd.)

JAMES WHITE,
Offg. Commissioner.

I.—No. 4.

Statement of Population of the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Districts for the year 1877-78, as enumerated on the 1st April 1876.

<i>District</i>	...	...	...	...	...	Ajmere.
<i>Inhabited houses—</i>						
Number of masonry and all other kinds of dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	93,464
				Total	...	93,464
<i>Population—</i>						
	Males	...	...	...	...	212,267
	Females	...	...	...	...	184,064
	Youths	...	...	...	...	1,43,967
	Young women	...	...	...	...	1,26,943
<i>Children under 12 years.</i>	Males	...	...	...	...	68,300
	Females	...	...	...	...	57,121
				Total	...	396,331
Number per square mile...	...	...	...	...	...	146.2
<i>Classification of Population—</i>						
<i>Christian</i>	...	{ Europeans ...	...	...	{ Europeans are not included in the census taken on 1st April 1876; but 553 is the number according to the previous census.	...
	...	{ East Indians and mixed classes	...	...		...
		{ Natives	...	...	...	715
		{ Sikhs	...	...	...	11
<i>Hindoos</i>	...	{ Budhists or Jains	...	...	...	...
		{ Hindoos	...	...	...	348,237
		{ Mahomedans	...	...	...	47,310
<i>Others</i>	...	{ Parsees	...	...	...	58
				Total	...	396,331
<i>Occupation—</i>						
	Agriculturalists	...	...	...	...	187,138
	Non-agriculturalists	...	...	...	...	209,193

Prevailing languages—

Hindi, in the country, which nearly approximates to *Marwari*, and in the towns, the ordinary Urdu of Upper India.

* See remarks in Census Report.

(Sd.) JAMES WHITE,
Offg. Commissioner.

II.—No. 5.

The Survey and Settlement, Ajmere and Mhairwarra, 1877-78.

SURVEY.		SETTLEMENT SURVEY.				Nature of settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed, including water-revenue.	REMARKS.
AREA PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED IN SQUARE MILES.		Topographically.	Cost per square mile.	Surveyed during year, with cost per square mile.					
{ Ajmer.	Khalsa and Jaghīre villages ...	798 3/4	798 0	{ Not known { Rupees 158-0-3 per square mile exclusive of 1,291 square miles of the Istīmar estates, which were not measured at this revision. } } Temporary settlement for ten years from 1874.	798 0	1,42,800 0 0*	* The Jaghīre has been assessed for the purpose of calculating cesses at Rs. 63-4/10. + This is according to the old settlement. At the present revision, the Istīmar estates were not measured. The revenue from certain tanks which have not been assessed in any way as yet, is not included in this.		
	Istīmar estates ...	1,271 1/100	1,291 0		1,291 0	1,24,731 9 11+			
	Total, Ajmere ...	2,069 8/16	2,077 0		2,077 0	2,67,530 9 11			
	Beawar Tehsil ...	317 1/107	328 0		328 0	64,478 0 0			
{ Mhairwarra.	Todgnrit " ...	323 3/107	319 0	{ }	319 0	54,183 0 0			
	Total, Mhairwarra ...	640 8/161	677 0		677 0	1,18,661 0 0			
	Grand total ...	2,710 6/30	2,754 0		2,754 0	3,86,201 9 11			

AJMERE, }
The 3rd August 1878.

(Sd.) JAMES WHITE,
Offg. Commissioner.

II.—No. 6.

X

Surveyed and assessed area (in acres) of the Districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarra for 1877-78.

	CULTIVATED.				UNCULTIVATED.				ASSESSMENT.				REMARKS.	
	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing lands.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.	Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on culturable land.	Rate per acre on total area of settlement.		
	By Government works.	By private works.												
Ajmere	8,305	18,553†	82,002	108,920	..	107,721	142,783	250,504	210,641	142,896	Rs. a. p. 1 6 4	Rs. a. p. 0 11 2	Rs. a. p. 0 6 9	(1) This column shows the area measured as irrigated from tanks. (2) This column shows the area irrigated from wells. (3) This column shows the net Government revenue. (4) The rates in these columns have been calculated with the net revenue and fees of landholders which are part of the Government revenue. * This column includes rent-free land in Ajmere 31,490 acres, in Beawar 301 acres, in Todgarh 479 acres. † This does not show the area irrigated in istimrar estates from tanks.
Beawar	7,090	9,466	27,610	41,766	..	21,301	140,025	167,926	63,007	64,478	Rs. a. p. 1 10 3	Rs. a. p. 1 1 5	Rs. a. p. 0 5 2	
Todgarh	2,406	8,469	9,955	20,730	..	10,876	191,631	202,567	31,606	54,183	Rs. a. p. 2 12 6	Rs. a. p. 1 13 2	Rs. a. p. 0 4 10	
Total	18,461	33,489	119,467	171,416	..	139,898	481,069	620,997	311,314	261,557	Rs. a. p. 1 9 11	Rs. a. p. 0 7 2	Rs. a. p. 0 5 6	

AJMERE, }
The 3rd August 1878.

(Sd.) JAMES WHITE,
Offg. Commissioner.

II.—No. 7.

Register of transfer of lands for 1877-78.

NATURE OF TENURES TRANSFERRED.	NUMBER OF TRANSFERS RECORDED.				AVERAGE AREA IN ACRES OF EACH HOLDING TRANSFERRED.				REMARKS.
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	Mortgage.		
Grant Zemindarees complete	560 Zemindaree holdings reported to have been transferred by mortgage during the year.	
Shares in ditto		
Large Zemindarees		
Shares in ditto		
Small Zemindarees		
Shares in ditto	418	...	622	4	...	16	5		
Villages owned by cultivating communities		
Shares in ditto		
Holdings of proprietary cultivators		
Immediate holding of a transferable character		
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates		
Ditto with rights of occupancy		
Revenue-free tenures		

AJMER,

The 3rd August 1878. }

(Sd.)

JAMES WHITE,
Offg. Commissioner.

III.—No. 8.

Statement showing the regular, organized (Imperial, Municipal, and Cantonment) Police maintained in the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Districts for the year 1877.

Total of all grades during the year—

Remainning on 1st January 1877 from last year	...	...	586
Recruited this year	...	...	58
Total for 1877			644
Died	...	...	7
Discharged, dismissed, and deserted	...	...	55
Remainning on 31st December 1877	...	...	582

Detail of number at end of year—

<i>Officers</i>	European District Superintendent and Inspectors, &c.	...	3
	Native Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Head Constables	...	93
<i>Men</i>	Mounted	...	40
	Foot	...	446

Arms provided—

Fire-arms	...	...	126
Swords	...	...	250
Batons	...	...	486

Average annual pay of—

			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>α.</i>	<i>p.</i>
<i>Officers</i>	Each European	...	4,600	0	0
	Each Native	...	296	5	5
<i>Men</i>	Each mounted man	...	270	0	0
	Each foot man	...	46	4	0

Total annual cost, including contingencies—

			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>α.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Paid from Imperial revenue	...	...	72,230	0	0
Contingencies	...	...	6,379	10	9
Total			78,609	10	9
Paid from Municipal Funds and other sources.	Municipal Police	...	9,456	0	0
	Cantonment Police	...	3,252	0	0
Total cost			91,317	10	9

AJMERE,
The 20th April 1878. }

(Sd.) R. BOWER,
District Supdt. of Police, Ajmere.

(Countersigned.)

(Sd.) JAMES WHITE,
General Superintendent.

III.—No. 9.

*Caste Return of the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Police for year 1877.**Districts—Ajmere and Mhairwāra.**Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Head Constables—*

Christians	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mahomedans	...	...	...	...	...	45
Brahmins	...	...	...	...	...	14
Rajpoots	...	...	...	...	...	7
Hindoos of superior caste	...	...	...	...	...	8
Sikhs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheetas	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mhairs and Mhairats	...	...	...	...	...	4
Kayuths	...	...	...	...	...	15
Total						95

Constables, Mounted and Foot—

Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahomedans	...	...	...	...	...	180
Brahmins	...	...	...	...	...	99
Rajpoots	...	...	...	...	...	60
Hindoos of superior caste	...	...	...	...	...	77
Sikhs	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cheetas	...	...	...	...	...	20
Mhairs and Mhairats	...	...	...	...	...	35
Kayuths	...	...	...	...	...	10
Total						486

Total Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File 581

Add District Superintendent of Police ... 1

Total ... 582

AJMERE, }
The 20th April 1878. }

(Sd.) R. BOWER,
District Supdt. of Police, Ajmere.

(Countersigned.)

(Sd.) JAMES WHITE,
Offy. Commissioner, Ajmere.

III.—No. 11.

General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen during the year 1877.

NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.	PERSONS.				PROPERTY.	
			Number in which Police were employed.	Number arrested or summoned.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Stolen.	Recovered.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1A.	115, 117 to 119 ...	Substantive abetments ... <i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	121 to 130, 105 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 201, 213 to 215, 227, 229	Offences against public justice	90	150	40	99	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants ...	3	4	2	2	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 421	False evidence, false complaints and claims.	18	18	9	9	...	...
7	465 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	8	16	8	5	...	...
8	261 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weighing and measuring.	42	42	18	24	...	...
9	492 to 499 ...	Making or using false trade marks	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	142, 151 to 156, 160...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	161	230	77	139	...	...
		<i>CLASS II.—Serious offences against persons.</i>							
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	1	1	...	1	...	...
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	1	...	1	...	...
		<i>CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.</i>							
13	391 to 399 ...	Extortion ...	7	17	10	7	...	...
		Total ...	7	17	10	7	...	...
		<i>CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.</i>							
14	323 ...	Hurt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	352, 355, 359 ...	Criminal force ...	873	2,333	1,936	364	...	...
		Total ...	873	2,333	1,936	364	...	...
		<i>CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.</i>							
17	417 to 420 ...	Cheating ...	25	42	31	6	...	...
18	403, 404 ...	Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property.	9	15	11	4	...	...
19	409 ...	Criminal breach of trust of public servants, bankers, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...

III.—No. 11.—(Concluded).

General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations in the detection and prosecution of crime, &c.—(Concluded.)

NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.—(Concluded.)

Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.	PERSONS.			PRO- PERTY.	
			Number in which Police were employed.	Number arrested or summoned.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Stolen.	Recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20	426 to 429, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	93	214	191	20	...	...
		Total ...	127	271	233	30	...	...
		CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.						
21	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	16	24	18	6	...	...
22	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	409 to 490 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service...	1	1	1	...	...	...
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	5	9	9	...	...	...
25	504 to 506, 510 ...	Intimidation and insult ...	9	14	12	2	...	...
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 290, 294A.	Public and local nuisances ...	51	69	9	56	...	...
27	.....	Offences under Chapters XIX, XX, XXI and XXII, Criminal Procedure Code.	6	6	5	1	...	...
28	.....	Special laws not cognizable by Police ...	97	370	113	220	...	...
		Total ...	185	400	167	294	...	...
		Grand total ...	1,354	3,351	2,423	835	...	...

AJMERE POLICE OFFICE, }
The 20th April 1878. }

(Sd.) R. BOWER,
District Supdt., Police, Ajmere.

III.—No. 12.

Statement showing the various Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the District of Ajmere and Mhairwarra during 1877.

Names of Judges.	Designation of office.	Period of the tenure of office in months.	TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.						REMARKS.
			Original.			Appeal.			
			Criminal (including Railway jurisdiction).	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal (including Railway jurisdiction).	Civil.	Revenue.	
Khan Bahadur Meer Nizam Ali	Honorary Magistrates of the City of Ajmere.	12 months ..	678	
Rai Seth Samir Mall									
Rai Seth Chand Mall									
Kazee Muniruddeen ..									
Meer Wazeer Ali ..									
Seth Mohan Lall ..									
Meer Inayatullah Shah									
Joshi Raghunath Dass ..									
Seth Ram Chandra ..									
Munshree Ajodhya Prashad									
Raja Bahadur Mangal Sing	Honorary Magistrate of Bhinai	9½ months .. 2½ ditto	63	
Raja Madho Sing									
Rao Bahadur Sing		12 ditto	23	141	
Rao Hari Sing		12 ditto	25	40	
Rao Madho Sing		12 ditto	34	155	
Rao Hari Sing		12 ditto	17	95	
Rao Madho Sing		12 ditto	13	111	

...	Do.	do.	of Bandanwara ...	12 ditto	...	11	87	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Kao Runjeet Sing	Tehsildar of Ajmere	12 ditto	...	115	108	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Munshoo Panna Lal	Do. of Beawur	10 ditto	...	73	13	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Munshoo Ajodhya Prashad	Do. of do.	2 ditto	...	8	2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Munshoo Chuttan Lal	Do. of Todgura	12 ditto	...	92	113	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Munshoo Ganeshi Lal	Depnty Magistrate, Kekri	11½ ditto	...	158	67	109	.....	.....	...	...	...
Rai Bishen Sarup	Do. do.	½ ditto	...	8	2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Munshoo Ajodhya Prashad	Cantonment Magistrate of Deolaa	6 ditto	...	8	23	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Colonel C. Clay	Do. do.	6 ditto	...	9	7	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Captain Greenfield	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere.	12 ditto	...	679	547	335	.....	.....	...	...	...
Pundit Bhag Ram	Assistant Commissioner, Inland Customs, Sambhar.	12 ditto	...	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
W. Lyon, Esq.	Superintendent of Jail, Ajmere	12 ditto	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Dr. T. Murray, M.D.	Judicial Assistant, Ajmere ...	12 ditto	...	*222	3,680	.....	.....	.....	6	...	*1 Railway case
Sirdar Bahadur Amin Chaud	Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad	11½ ditto	...	†467	1,073	.....	.....	.....	...	...	†5 Do, do,
Captain D. Robertson	Do. do. do.	½ ditto	...	23	108	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Captain J. Stock	Assistant Commissioner, Mhairwarra ...	10 ditto	...	44	535	823	3	5	...	...	...
Captain J. H. Lassalle	Do. do. do.	1½ ditto	...	4	58	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Rai Bishen Sarup	Do. do. do.	½ ditto	...	2	23	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Captain D. Robertson	Do. do. do.	11½ ditto	...	†288	50	2,852	26	71	...	...	†1 Do. do.
James White, Esq.	Do. do. do.	½ ditto	...	5	.....	.....	3	2	...	...	...
Captain J. H. Lassalle	Total	.....	...	3,109	7,038	4,116	32	84	...	...	...
L. S. Saunders, Esq....	Commissioner and Sessions Judge	12 months	...	\$31	1	29	40	44	5	...	\$1 Do. do,
	Total	.....	...	3,140	7,039	4,145	72	128	5	...	5

(Sd.) L. S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner, Ajmere and Mhairwarra.

AJMERE,
The 15th March 1878.

III.—No. 13.

Statement of offences reported and persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each offence in the Districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarra during the year 1877.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Section of Penal Code or other law applicable.	PENDING FROM LAST YEAR.		OFFENCES.					PERSONS DISPOSED OF.					REMAINING UNDER TRIAL ON LAST DAY OF YEAR.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Reported.	Struck off	Brought to trial during the year.		Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted or committed.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Total.	Cases.	Persons.		
						By order of Magistrate.	Cases.							Persons.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
A.—NON-BAILABLE.															
CLASS I.															
Offences against coin.															
Passing or possessing bad or altered coin	241 to 254	...	...	7	...	6	8	2	6	...	8	...	...
Forgery.															
Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged documents	469	...	...	2	...	2	3	2	1	...	3	...	...
CLASS II.															
Offences against the person.															
Murder	302	1	4	7	...	3	9	1	7	...	8	...	...
Attempt to murder	307	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	3	...	3	...	...
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	304	1	1	5	...	4	10	...	10	...	10	...	...
Administering stupefying drugs	323	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Kidnapping	363	...	...	4	...	3	9	5	...	...	9	...	...
Rape	376	...	...	12	...	4	4	1	3	...	4	...	...
Unnatural offences	377	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...

CLASS III.

Offences against property, with violence.

Dacoity
 Robbery
 Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking to com-
 mit theft

Without violence.

Theft { ordinary
 of cattle
 Dishonestly receiving stolen property
 Criminal breach of trust

Total

B.—DAILABLE.

Offences against weight and measure.

Making, using, or possessing false weights or mea-
 sures

Against public servants and justices.

Omitting to give information of offences or giving
 false information... ..
 Resisting, obstructing, or omitting to assist public
 servant
 Disobedience of lawful order
 Illegal gratification
 Resistance to lawful apprehension
 Absconding to avoid service of summons or other
 proceeding from a public servant
 Fraudulent removal, &c., of property to prevent its
 seizure as forfeiture
 Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a
 public servant
 Public servant disobeying a direction of law to cause
 inquiry
 Intentional insult or interruption to a public servant
 sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding
 Criminal breach of contract or service

False evidence, false complaints or claims, and forgery.

Giving false evidence
 False charge of offence
 Forgery
 Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence
 committed, &c.

395	6	6	1	1	7	83	8	75	...	83	...	...
392	...	13	...	...	5	9	...	9	...	9	...	...
454, 455 & 457	...	402	2	2	70	131	24	106	...	130	1	1
379 to 382	{ ...	787	10	10	104	437	117	315	1	433	2	4
411 to 414	2	74	1	1	18	30	2	28	...	30	...	...
403 to 409	2	75	1	1	44	78	19	55	1	75	3	3
.....	8	1473	21	21	376	880	194	626	2	822	6	8
264 to 267	...	42	...	...	42	42	18	24	...	42	...	...
176 & 177	...	12	...	...	12	29	10	19	...	20	...	...
183	1	10	...	...	10	14	6	8	...	14	...	10
188	...	27	...	...	27	53	10	33	...	43	1	...
161	...	3	...	...	3	2	...	2	...	2	...	...
224 & 225	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	3	...	3	...	...
172 to 175 & 178	...	38	...	...	38	48	14	33	1	48	...	...
206 to 208	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
223	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	3	...	3	...	...
166	...	1	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	2	...	...
223	...	2	...	...	2	5	...	5	...	5	...	...
490	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
193 to 196	...	8	...	...	8	8	4	4	...	8	...	...
211	...	9	...	...	9	8	5	1	1	7	1	1
465	3	8	...	...	8	16	8	5	...	13	2	3
201 to 204	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...

III.—No. 13.

Statement of offences reported &c., &c.—(Concluded.)

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Section of Penal Code or other law applicable.	PENDING FROM LAST YEAR.		OFFENCES.				PERSONS DISPOSED OF.					REMAINING UNDER TRIAL ON LAST DAY OF YEAR.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Reported.	Struck off By order of Magistrate.	Brought to trial during the year.		Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted or committed.	Died escaped or transferred.	Total.	Cases.	Persons.	
						Cases.	Persons.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Relating to public peace.	269 to 294	...	...	51	...	51	69	9	56	1	66	1	3
Public nuisance	295 to 298	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	3	...	...
Offences relating to religion		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS II.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the person.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causing death by rash or negligent act	301A	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide	309	...	...	13	...	6	6	...	6	...	6	...	...
Causing miscarriage...	312	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Exposure of a child, &c.	317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voluntarily causing hurt	323	...	...	116	...	82	209	...	63	...	209	...	...
Ditto ditto grievous hurt	325	...	...	21	...	11	21	...	14	...	21	...	...
Grievous hurt on sudden provocation	335	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	...
Hurt by dangerous weapon	324	...	...	6	...	3	3	...	3	...	3	...	...
Endangering human life	336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrongful restraint	330	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Ditto confinement	341	...	...	21	...	12	26	...	...	...	25	...	...
Assault or use of criminal force	342	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Enticing a married woman with criminal intent	352	...	...	872	...	872	2,330	...	362	...	2,301	...	...
Defamation	498	...	...	16	...	16	24	...	6	...	20	...	...
Criminal insult or intimidation	500	...	...	5	...	5	6	...	...	...	9	...	...
Adultery	501 to 509	...	...	9	...	9	14	...	2	...	14	...	...
CLASS III.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Offences against property, with violence.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Extortion...	384	...	...	7	...	7	17	10	7	...	17	...	...

[illegible]

JAMES WHITE,
Offg. Commissioner.

(S1.)

JAMES WHITE,

AMMERE,
The 3rd August 1878.

The 3rd August 1878.

III.—No. 14.

Statement showing the general result of criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in the Districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarra during the year 1877.

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.						PERSONS DISPOSED OF.						Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.		
	Brought to trial during the year.					Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.			Total.	Remaining at end of the year.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Under arrest by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Unpaid Magistrates ...	8	473	44	1,439	21	...	1,984	1,041	138	766	...	3	1,949	36	0'35	1,038
Paid Magistrates with local jurisdiction ...	...	298	13	746	10	...	1,063	366	222	463	...	1	1,052	11	5'18	1,002
Paid First Class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district ...	12	1,013	25	1,290	31	...	2,377	921	161	1,204	42	9	2,337	40	6'69	1,224
Magistrates of districts ...	40	399	8	255	68	...	770	174	10	516	33	4	743	27	7'50	727
Total, Magistracy ...	60	2,173	90	3,735	136	...	6,194	2,502	537	2,949	75	17	6,080	114	6'45	3,991
Session Court (Commissioner) ...	...	73	...	2	...	...	75	...	13	60	...	1	74	1	14'06	239
Total Commissionership ...	60	2,246	90	3,737	136	...	6,269	2,502	550	3,009	75	18	6,154	115	6'52	4,230

AJMERE, }
 The 3rd August 1878. }
 (Sd.) JAMES WHITE,
 Offg. Commissioner.

and Mhairwarra in the year 1877.

TABLE OF PUNISHMENT.														
C		Imprisonment.										Whipping.		
		1 Month.		6 Months.		2 Years.		7 Years.		Above 7 years.		Ten stripes and under.	Twenty stripes and under.	Thirty stripes and under.
		Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.			
Unpaid 7.	0	47	0	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Paid M dicti	0	10	1	112	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...
Paid 1e ing distr	2	42	1	74	2	51	...	...	...	...	...	15	39	15
— M enhg 36, C	0	7	...	41	3	49	...	17	4	...	...	24	15	14
	0	112	11	229	7	100	...	17	4	...	...	50	60	29
Session...		4	...	4	1	7	...	23	...	0	...	...	...	...
	0	116	11	232	8	107	...	40	4	0	...	50	60	29

(Sd.) JAMES WHITE,
Offg. Commissioner.

The

III.—No. 16.

Statement showing the result of Appeal and Revision in criminal cases in the Districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarra during the year 1877.

Tribunals.	Number of persons or appellants applying for revision under Section 297, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of Persons.								Cases referred for revision to Judicial Commissioner, or High Court, N. W. P.	Average duration of appeal.	Longest number of days that any appeal has been pending.	REMARKS.
		Appeals and applications rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further enquiry or evidence ordered.	Pending.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Magistrates of the district.	11	.....	8	2	1	..	.....	..	0	4 18	.....	
Appeals from paid Magistrates	23	3	13	2	5	..	.....	..	.....	10 29	16 days.	
Total	34	3	21	4	6	..	.....	..	0	8 18	.....	
Sessions Court.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	.....	.....
Appeals from unpaid Magistrates	40	.....	31	6	3	..	.....	..	3	5 32	31 days.	
Appeals from paid Magistrates	74	3	52	10	9	..	.....	..	9	6 52	.....	
Total													

AJMERE, }
The 3rd August 1878.

(Sd.) JAMES WHITE,
Offg. Commissioner.

III.—No. 17.

Statement showing use of Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarra.

COURTS.	Established or average number of Assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	ASSESSORS' TRIALS.		Note showing in what class of cases Assessors have been principally employed.
			Case in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Cases in which Judge differed from Assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sessions Court ...	3	29	27	2	Murder, attempt to murder, false evidence, dacoity, robbery, theft, rape, exposure, of infants, &c.

AJMERE,
The 3rd August 1878. }

(Sd.) JAMES WHITE,
Offg. Commissioner.

III.—No. 18.

General Return showing number and distribution of prisoners of the Ajmere and Mhairwarra District for the year 1877.

Class of Jail ...	...	...	Central Jail (Ajmere).	1
Number of Jail ...	...	...
Number of prisoners during the year—				
Remainder from last year	...	...	...	394
Committed during the present year	...	...	...	750
Received from other Jails	...	...	...	3
Total in Jail during the year	...	...	...	1,147
Judicially released on appeal, expiry of sentence, payment of fine	...	...	...	617
Released for good conduct	...	...	...	34*
Released on account of sickness	...	...	...	2
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum	...	...	...	5
Transported beyond seas	...	...	...	...
Escaped	...	...	...	3
Died	...	...	...	1
Executed	...	...	...	9
Transferred to other Jails	...	...	...
Average number in Jail during the year	...	...	...	424.09
Number of prisoners on the last day of the year	...	...	...	476
Number of punishments for breaches of Jail discipline				29
By flogging	...	...	...	70
Other punishment	...	...	...

AJMERE JAIL OFFICE, }
The 20th April 1878.

(Sd.) T. MURRAY, M.D., M.R.C.S.,
Surgeon-Major,
Superintendent of Jail, Ajmere.

* On the occasion of the assumption of the title of Empress of India by Her Majesty the Queen under the provisions of special Gazette of India, dated the 1st January 1877.

III.—No. 19.

Statement showing the sickness, mortality, &c., of prisoners in each prison of Ajmere during the year 1877.

Number.	Name of Jail.	Rank of Medical or other Officer in charge on the 31st December.	Average percentage of mortality during the last 10 years.	Character of Jail and Jail buildings.	Daily dietary of each prisoner in lbs. distinguishing different kind of grains, &c.	Average number in Jail during the year.	SICK IN HOSPITAL.						Total died and released without cure.	Percentage of deaths to average strength.	Percentage to average strength of deaths and released for sickness taken together.	
1	Central Jail (Ajmere).	Surgeon-Major T. Murray, M.D., M.R.C.S.	2.85	Built of stone and lime, and roofed with slabs.	<p>LABOURING PRISONERS.</p> <p><i>Cold weather.</i></p> <p>Atta of wheat and gram in proportion of two parts wheat and one part gram (daily) ... 10 Chs.</p> <p>Dall on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays ... 2 "</p> <p>Vegetables on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays ... 4 "</p> <p>Salt (daily) ... 1 "</p> <p>Chillies (daily) ... No. 1</p> <p>Oil with vegetables three times a week ... 3 Mhs.</p> <p>Parched gram (daily) ... 2 Chs.</p> <p>Fuel (daily) ... 6 "</p> <p><i>During hot weather.</i></p> <p>No change, same as in cold weather.</p> <p>NON-LABOURING.</p> <p><i>Cold weather.</i></p> <p>Atta of wheat and gram in the proportion of two parts of wheat and one part gram (daily) ... 8 Chs.</p> <p>Dall four times a week (Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday) ... 2 "</p> <p>Vegetables three times a week (Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday) ... 4 "</p> <p>Salt daily ... 1 "</p> <p>Chillies daily ... No. 1</p> <p>Oil with vegetables three times a week ... 3 Mhs.</p> <p>Fuel daily ... 6 Chs.</p> <p><i>During hot weather.</i></p> <p>No changes, same as in cold weather.</p>	45568	10	425	420	11	11.30	..	4	4	0.87	0.87

* Including under-trial and Civil prisoners, vide foot-note of Statement No. XV of Jail Annual Returns.

AJMERE JAIL, }
The 20th April 1878.(Sd.) T. MURRAY, M.D., M.R.C.S., Surgeon-Major,
Superintendent of Jail, Ajmere.

III.—No. 20.

Statement showing the employment and earnings of the working prisoners in the prison at Ajmere for the year 1877.

Class of Jail	...	...	...	Central Jail (Ajmere).
<i>Average number of prisoners liable to labour during the year—</i>				
On jail service	...	...	...	61.30
In jail garden ...	...	...	...	2.47
On jail buildings and repairs	...	...	...	36.88
On labour outside jail	...	...	...	11.66
Grinding wheat and making clothing, &c., for prisoners	...	...	...	44.12
On manufactures	...	...	...	163.04
Sick and infirm	...	...	...	13.18
Prison officers	...	...	...	23.23
Exempted from labour on account of Sundays and Holidays	...	...	...	56.50
Convalescent on light labour...	...	...	...	5.74
TOTAL				418.12

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount expended on raw materials, tools, &c.	7,042	0	0
Amount received by sale of manufactures, &c.	7,822	0	0
Net amount credited to Government	1,048	0	0
Average annual cash earning of each prisoner liable to labour	23	12	1
Average annual cash earning of each prisoner actually employed on manufacture	6	6	10
Daily average number of prisoners under education in jail	99	39	

AJMERE JAIL,
The 20th April 1878. }

(Sd.) T. MURRAY, M.D., M.R.C.S., Surgeon-Major,
Superintendent of Jail, Ajmere.

III.—No. 21.

Statement showing the establishment and cost of the Prison at Ajmere for the year 1877.

Class of Prison	...	...	...	Central Jail (Ajmere).
<i>Expended during the year—</i>				
Jail Guards of Regular Police or Military	...	...	...	Rs. a. p. 1,560 0 0
Establishment other than guards	...	...	...	7,592 4 3
Feeding, contingent building, and other expenses	...	...	...	15,290 12 1
Total				24,443 0 4*
Deduct profits of manufactures credited	...	...	...	1,048 0 0
Net cost				23,395 0 4

<i>Average gross cost of each prisoner—</i>				Rs.	a.	p.
For Jail Guards	...	...	...	3	7	10.39
Establishment	...	...	...	16	10	6.98
For rations	...	...	...	19	3	5.19
For clothing	...	...	...	3	12	3.90
For hospital charges	...	...	...	0	13	3.58
For additions and repairs to jail	...	...	...	6	8	11.0
For miscellaneous charges	...	...	...	3	12	1.85
Total				54	4	6.89

* Including expenditure incurred for civil and under-trial prisoners, vide foot-note of Statement No. X (Financial) of the Jail Annual Returns.

Average cost of principal articles of diet during year showing number of lbs. obtained for one rupee.

					lbs.	oz.
Wheat	...	...	...	...	33	15
Gram	...	...	...	...	55	8
Dall	...	...	...	...	32	10
Rice	...	...	...	...	18	10
Ghee	...	...	...	...	2	12
Meat	...	...	...	...	16	0
Salt	...	...	...	...	78	2
Parched gram	...	...	...	...	43	3

AJMERE JAIL,
The 20th April 1878. }

(Sd.) T. MURRAY, M.D., M.R.C.S., *Surgeon-Major,*
Superintendent of Jail, Ajmere.

III.—No. 22.

Statement showing sex, age, previous conviction, and education of prisoners under sentence in the Prison of Ajmere during the year 1877.

Sex—	Class of Prison	Central Jail (Ajmere).
Males	1,068
Females	76
			Total	...	1,144
Age—					
Under 16 years	23
16 to 40	958
40 to 60	157
Above 60	6
Number of times convicted—					
First conviction	1,031
Second conviction	76
Third conviction	18
More than three times convicted	19
Education—					
Number who can neither read nor write	878
Number who can read and write a little	147
Number who can read and write well	119
Number of foregoing who received their instruction in Jail	122
Languages and character in which they read and write—Hindee, Oordoo				Hin. Oor.	197 25

AJMERE JAIL,
The 20th April 1878. }

(Sd.) T. MURRAY, M.D., M.R.C.S., *Surgeon-Major,*
Superintendent of Jail, Ajmere.

III.—No. 26.

Statement showing the value of suits disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Districts for the year 1877.

VALUE OF SUITS.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF IN DIFFERENT COURTS.							REMARKS.	
	Small Cause Courts.	Unpaid local Moon-siffs' tribunals (Hony. Magistrates).	Paid local Moon-siffs' tribunals and Deputy Magistrate.	Paid Subordinate Second Class Judge's Courts (Cantonment Magistrate, Deolce, and Extra Assistant Commissioner).	Paid Subordinate First Class Judge's Courts (Asst. Commr. Ajmere and Mhairwarra, Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, and Judd. Assst. Commr.	Principal Civil Judge's Court (Commissioner).	Total number of suits.		
Not exceeding Rs. 5	845	44	60	29	19	..	1,002	Total value of suits. Rs. 3,366	* Excluding the value of appeals.
Ditto " 20	1,942	251	131	131	79	..	2,540	30,343	
Ditto " 100	1,835	331	90	221	124	..	2,651	1,18,858	
Ditto " 500	449	..	15	190	77	..	737	1,31,845	
Ditto " 1,000	19	..	..	..	41	..	60	42,027
Ditto " 10,000	..	..	..	..	40	..	40	86,925
Ditto " 1,00,000	..	..	..	..	7	1	8	1,94,196
Ditto " 1,00,000	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1,93,000
Exceeding	5,140	629	305	577	387	1	7,039	8,01,160*	

AJMER, }
The 3rd August 1878.

(Sd.) JAMES WHITE,
Officiating Commissioner.

III.—No. 27.

Statement showing the general result of the trial of civil suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarra during the year 1877.

CLASS OF COURTS.	NUMBER OF CASES ON THE FILE.				DISPOSED OF WITHOUT DECREE.				DECREES PASSED.						Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over two months.	Over four months.	Plaints rejected or returned.	Average duration of suits.		
	Suits remaining from last year.	Filed in 1877.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Adjusted by mutual agreement.	Without contest.											Contested.	Uncontested.	
									Compromised.	Deeered on confession.	Deeered ex parte.	Dismissed ex parte.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Small Cause Courts	318	4,955	...	5,273	...	506	330	313	281	1,927	534	32	1,037	199	18	5,140	133	...	...	74	1985	1679
Unpaid local tribunals (Honorary Moonsiffs)	40	615	...	655	...	34	1	73	66	318	40	5	73	8	11	629	26	...	...	12	250	1880
Paid Moonsiffs' tribunals (Tehsildars and Deputy Magistrate)	1	316	...	317	...	19	4	44	21	46	2	...	144	20	5	305	12	...	...	12	1633	579
Paid Subordinate Judges' 2nd Class Courts (Cantonment Magistrate, Deolee, and Extra Assistant Commissioner)	44	503	...	607	...	27	22	34	54	32	49	8	225	85	42	577	30	1	...	76	3184	1340
Paid Subordinate Judges' 1st Class (Judicial Assistant, Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, and Assistant Commissioners)	20	407	...	427	...	25	13	21	32	88	37	4	117	42	7	387	40	9	...	12	3216	1544
Superior Court of general jurisdiction (Commissioner)	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1890	...
Total	423	6,867	...	7,280	1	671	370	485	457	1,711	661	49	2,197	354	83	7,089	241	10	...	186	2207	1679
Chief Commissioner with powers of Judicial Commissioner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(sd.) JAMES WHITE,	Offg. Commr.	...
Grand total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Judicial Commissioner.

AJMER, }
The 3rd August 1878.

III.—No. 28.

Statement showing the business of the Civil Appellate Courts of the Districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarra for the year 1877.

Class of Courts.	For disposal.				Transferred.	Dismissed for default, or under Sections 5 and 6, Act XXIII of 1901.	Heard <i>ex parte</i> .			Contested.				Total disposed of.	Pending at end of year.	Over two months.	Over four months.	Average duration.	Objections under Section 313 of Act VIII of 1859.	Objections allowed.
	Remaining from last year.	Instilled.	Received by transfer.	Total.			Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.							
1	12	3	4	5	0	7	8	0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of District (Judicial Assistant Commissioner) ...	1	5	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	6	...	...	22:50	...	...	...
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts (Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere and Mhairwarra) ...	2	82	...	84	...	3	5	...	...	45	7	14	4	79	6	3	...	19:53	...	...
Total ...	3	87	...	90	...	3	5	...	...	47	8	17	4	84	6	3	...	20:03	...	...
Superior Appellate Court (Commissioner) ...	8	42	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	30	4	8	2	44	6	6	...	21:32	...	...
Total ...	11	129	...	140	...	3	5	...	...	77	12	25	6	123	12	9	...	21:53	...	...
Chief Commissioner with powers of Judicial Commissioner ...																				
Grand total ...																				

(Sd.) JAMES WHITE,
Offg. Commissioner.

Judicial Commissioner.

AJMERE, }
The 3rd August 1878.

III.—No. 29.

Statement showing the execution of decrees of the Civil Courts of the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Districts during year 1877.

CLASS OF COURTS.	APPLICATIONS TO EXECUTE DECREES					NATURE AND NUMBER OF COERCIVE PROCESSES ISSUED.												Orders under Section 213 of Act VIII of 1859.	
	Pending.	Filed.	Re-admitted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Decrees completely executed.	Decrees partially executed.	Decrees in which there was no execution.	Transferred.	Total disposed of.	Pendg.	Number of cases in which specific performance was enforced.	Arrest of person.		Moveable property.		Immoveable property.		
													Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.	Attached.		Sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Small Cause Courts	354	6,236	...	...	6,590	1,044	3,983	1,541	1	6,469	121	...	2,266	2,917	46	...	...	...
Unpaid local tribunals (Honorary Moonsiffs) ...	31	620	...	...	651	116	374	140	...	639	12	...	82	353	27	7	...	...
Paid Moonsiffs' tribunals (Tahsildars and Deputy Magistrates) ...	27	308	...	...	335	71	165	92	...	328	7	...	61	103	4	14	4	...
Paid Subordinate Judges' (2nd Class) Courts (Cantonment Magistrate, Deolee and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere) ...	54	819	...	...	903	278	322	255	2	857	40	11	3	10	2	21	8	...
Paid Subordinate Judge's, 1st Class (Judicial Assistant, Cantonment, Magistrate, Nainsabad, and Assistant Commissioner's) ...	32	354	...	...	390	87	133	120	2	348	42	9	40	64	11	73	21	...
Total	498	8,367	...	...	8,863	1,500	4,877	2,163	5	8,641	223	20	2,453	3,456	90	115	33	...
Superior Court of general jurisdiction (Commissioner)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	498	8,367	...	...	8,863	1,500	4,877	2,163	5	8,641	223	20	2,453	3,456	90	115	33	...
Chief Commissioner with powers of Judicial Commissioner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
																		(Sd.) JAMES WHITE, Offg. Commr.	

AJMERE, }
The 3rd August 1878.

Judicial Commissioner.

7-78.

Number of wills registered, Book III.							RECEIPTS.		Total expenditure.	REMARKS.
Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by will, Book III.							Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 23 and 29.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.		
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Number of registrations under Section 24.										
Number of registrations under Section 34.										
Number of refusals to register.										
Number of Powers-of-Attorney attested.										
Number of searches and applications for copies.										
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	...	...	...	2	...	9	2 0 0	11 11 6	391 14 2	...
5	1	...	...	6	13	54	1,546 4 0	580 5 0	1,015 12 8	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	19	403 8 0	128 12 0	266 2 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54 0 0	13 8 0	33 12 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	201 8 0	80 8 0	141 0 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 0	4 4 0	7 2 0	...
...
5	1	...	...	8	15	89	2,217 4 0	819 0 6	1,945 10 10	...

(Sd.) D. ROBERTSON, *Captain,*
Registrar, Ajmere and Mhairwarra.

IV.—No. 31.

Crops cultivated in the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Districts in acres (actual or approximate) during the year 1877-78.

	Tehsils			
	Ajmere.	Beawur.	Todgnrh.	Total.
Rice
Wheat
<i>Other food grains—</i>				
Jowar (great millet)
Bajra (spiked millet)
Kangui (Italian millet)
Mukkat (Indian-corn)
Jow (barley)
Chunau (<i>panicum miliaceum</i>)
<i>Pulses—</i>				
Gram (<i>cicer arietinum</i>)
Moth (<i>phaseolus aconitifolius</i>)
Motr (peas)	Nil.	...
Mash (<i>phaseolus radiatus</i>)
Moong (<i>phaseolus mung</i>)
Mussoor (<i>ervum lens</i>)	Nil.	...
Arhar (<i>cojorus indicos</i>)	Nil.	...
<i>Drugs and spices—</i>				
Poppy
Tobacco
Turmeric
Coriander seed
Ginger
Chillies
Other kind spices
<i>Oil-Seed—</i>				
Linsced
Sarsoon (mustard)
Til (<i>sesamum orientalis</i>)
Tara Mira (<i>senapis eruca</i>)	Nil.	...
<i>Fibres—</i>				
Cotton
Hemp
<i>Dyes—</i>				
Kassambhn (safflower)	Nil.	...
Indigo
Vegetables
Tea
Sugar-cane
Miscellaneous articles
Grand total

These statistics cannot be given.

AJMERE,
The 3rd August 1878. }

(Sd.) JAMES WHITE,
Offg. Commissioner, Ajmere.

IV.—No. 32.

Statement of stock in the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Districts for 1877-78.

	(District Tehsils.)			
	Ajmere.	Beawur.	Todgurnh.	Total.
Cows or bullocks
Horses
Ponies
Donkeys
Sheep and goats
Camels
Total, livestock
Carts
Ploughs
Boats

These statistics cannot be given.

AJMERE,
The 3rd August 1878. }

(Sd.) JAMES WHITE,
Offg. Commissioner

IV.—No. 33.

Statement showing the rates of rents and produce in the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Districts for the year 1877-78.

				Tehsils.			
				Ajmere.	Beawur.	Todgurh.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rent per acre for land suited for—							
Rice	...	{ Maximum	rent	...	18	...	20
	...	{ Minimum	"	...	7	...	10
Indigo	...	{ Maximum	"	...	...	...	...
	...	{ Minimum	"	...	...	...	...
Cotton	...	{ Maximum	"	...	30	20	12
	...	{ Minimum	"	...	7	6	6
Sugar	...	{ Maximum	"	...	35	...	43
	...	{ Minimum	"	...	15	...	30
Opium	...	{ Maximum	"	...	10	15	24
	...	{ Minimum	"	...	7	9	15
Tobacco	...	{ Maximum	"	...	20	10	7-8
	...	{ Minimum	"	...	10	6	5
Wheat—							
Irrigated	...	{ Maximum	"	...	15-0	17	15
	...	{ Minimum	"	...	6-4	6	9
Unirrigated	...	{ Maximum	"	...	5	5	6
	...	{ Minimum	"	...	2	2	4
Inferior grains—							
Irrigated	...	{ Maximum	"	...	14	12	12
	...	{ Minimum	"	...	5	4	4
Unirrigated	...	{ Maximum	"	...	1	2	3-4
	...	{ Minimum	"	...	0-5	1	1-4
Oil Seeds—							
Irrigated	...	{ Maximum	"	...	7-8	9	8
	...	{ Minimum	"	...	2-3	4	3-4
Unirrigated	...	{ Maximum	"	...	1-0	1-8	2-8
	...	{ Minimum	"	...	0-5	0-5	0-5
Fibres—							
Irrigated	...	{ Maximum	"	...	...	...	2-8
	...	{ Minimum	"	...	...	...	1-4
Unirrigated	...	{ Maximum	"	...	...	...	...
	...	{ Minimum	"	...	...	...	...
Average produce of land per acre in lbs.—							
Rice	...	...	...	...	320	800	800
Indigo	...	...	...	...	5	413	...
Cotton	...	...	...	...	340	320	420
Sugar	...	...	...	...	640	385	1,200
Opium	...	...	...	...	...	13	14-4
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	800	800	600
Wheat	...	...	...	...	600	560	800
Inferior grains...	...	...	...	...	238	1,338	633
Oil Seeds	...	...	...	...	100	160	200
Fibres	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Gram	...	...	...	...	200	200	240
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	1,200	1,200	800
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	250

There is very little land in this district which pays money-rent; the custom of appraisement of standing crops or of actual division is almost universal.

These are the settlement figures.

AJMERE,
The 3rd August 1878.

(Sd.) JAMES WHITE,
Offg. Commissioner.

IV.—No. 34.

Statement showing the prices of produce in the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Districts during the year 1877-78.

		TEHSIL.					
		Ajmere.		Beawur.		Todgurh.	
		s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.
<i>Wheat, first sort—</i>							
On 1st June 1876	...	18	0	22	0	22	0
" January 1877	...	21	8	21	8	25	0
" June 1877	...	20	0	21	8	22	0
" January 1878	...	12	0	11	0	12	0
<i>Flour (atta), first sort—</i>							
On 1st June 1876	...	14	0	17	0	17	8
" January 1877	...	19	0	18	0	20	0
" June 1877	...	16	0	17	0	17	8
" January 1878	...	10	4	10	0	10	8
<i>Barley (jow)—</i>							
On 1st June 1876	..	27	0	31	0	35	0
" January 1877	...	34	0	38	0	40	0
" June 1877	...	28	0	30	0	31	0
" January 1878	...	15	0	15	0	14	0
<i>Gram, first sort—</i>							
On 1st June 1876	...	30	0	36	8	36	0
" January 1877	...	43	0	40	0	38	0
" June 1877	...	35	0	40	0	42	0
" January 1878	...	15	8	16	0	16	0
<i>Indian-corn (mukkai)—</i>							
On 1st June 1876	...	27	0	34	0	36	0
" January 1877	...	34	0	38	0	35	0
" June 1877	...	32	0	30	0	35	0
" January 1878	...	12	0	12	0	13	8
<i>Joar (soeghum vulgare)—</i>							
On 1st June 1876	...	28	0	30	0	25	0
" January 1877	...	34	0	30	0	30	0
" June 1877	...	23	0	25	0	30	0
" January 1878	...	12	0	10	0	12	0
<i>Bajra (spiked millet)—</i>							
On 1st June 1876	...	20	0	28	0	22	0
" January 1877	...	28	0	26	0	20	0
" June 1877	...	24	0	22	0	22	0
" January 1878	...	10	0	9	8	12	0
<i>Rice, first sort—</i>							
On 1st June 1876	...	8	0	10	0	10	0
" January 1877	...	5	0	8	0	10	0
" June 1877	...	5	0	8	0	9	0
" January 1878	...	4	0	6	0	7	0

IV.—No. 34.—(Concluded.)

Statement showing the prices of produce in the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Districts during the year 1877-78.—(Concluded.)

TEHSIL.

		TEHSIL.					
		Ajmere.		Beawur.		Todgurb.	
		s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.
<i>Urd Dál (phascolus radiatus)—</i>							
On 1st June 1876	...	17	0	14	0	15	0
„ January 1877	...	18	0	19	0	17	0
„ June 1877	...	13	0	14	8	18	0
„ January 1878	...	9	0	8	8	9	0
<i>Potatoes—</i>							
On 1st June 1876	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
„ January 1877	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
„ June 1877	...	15	0	13	0	0	0
„ January 1878	...	8	0	9	0	0	0
<i>Cotton, cleaned—</i>							
On 1st June 1876	...	2	0	3	1	3	0
„ January 1877	...	3	0	2	13	3	0
„ June 1877	...	2	0	2	4	3	0
„ January 1878	...	2	4	2	0	2	8
<i>Sugar, first sort—</i>							
On 1st June 1876	...	3	0	3	8	2	12
„ January 1877	...	3	4	3	8	3	0
„ June 1877	...	3	0	2	4	3	0
„ January 1878	...	2	8	2	8	2	8
<i>Ghee, clarified butter, cow's—</i>							
On 1st June 1876	...	1	6	1	7	1	10
„ January 1877	...	1	11	1	10	1	14
„ June 1877	...	1	8	1	8	1	10
„ January 1878	...	1	4	1	4	1	7
<i>Fire-wood, first sort—</i>							
On 1st June 1876	...	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.
„ January 1877	...	2	0	4	0	6	0
„ June 1877	...	2	0	4	0	6	0
„ January 1878	...	2	10	3	8	6	0
„ January 1878	...	2	0	3	0	6	0
<i>Tobacco—</i>							
On 1st June 1876	...	0	0	1	8	2	8
„ January 1877	...	0	0	1	12	2	8
„ June 1877	...	1	8	1	8	2	8
„ January 1878	...	1	8	1	8	2	8

AJMERE,

The 3rd August 1878. }

(Sd.)

JAMES WHITE,
Offg. Commissioner.

N

IV.—No. 35.

Prices of labor in the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Districts for year 1877-78.

	Ajmere.	Beawur.	Todgurh.
<i>Wages per day—</i>			
Skilled	4 to 8 annas.	5 to 8 annas.	3 to 4 annas.
Unskilled	2 to 3 „	2 to 3 „	2 annas.
Cart, per day	{ 8 ans. in the city. and 14 ans. by march }	14 annas.	14 annas.
Camel, per day		8 „	8 „
Donkeys, per score, per day ...	Rs. 3 2 ans.	Rs. 3 2 ans.	„
Boat, per day ... ..	...	...	...
Authorized weight to be carried by a coolie as a head-load }	25 seers.	25 seers.	25 seers.
Authorized weight to be carried by a <i>banghy-burda</i> }	40 „	30 „	...

During the latter part of the year, the rate of cart hire was raised from 14 annas per two bullock cart per diem to Rupee 1-4 owing to the great scarcity of forage, as a temporary measure.

During the year, rates of camel hire with new rules for the hiring of camels for the public service have been sanctioned.

AJMERE,
The 3rd August 1878. }

(Sd.) JAMES WHITE,
Offg. Commissioner.

IV.—No. 36.

Statement of Mines and Quarries in the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Districts for the year 1877-78.

DISTRICT.	Where situated.	Mineral produce.	Number of mines, &c.	ANNUAL PRO- DUCE.		REMARKS.	
				Quantity in maunds.	Value.		
AJMERE...	Lakhun Kotri (City Ajmere).	Silver ...	...	...	...	No mines are now worked.
	Bara Peer Sahib Hill (City Ajmere).	Lead ...	...	...	...
	Hill near Mhowabagh.	Iron ...	...	...	...
	<i>Marble and stone quarries.</i>						
	Parbatpoora ...	White marble ...	...	...	...	Pearl grey color.
	Jamun-ki-Chowki ...	" " ...	...	...	...	Pure white "
	Naharpooora ...	" " ...	...	...	...	White "
	Kayampooora ...	Pink " ...	...	...	...	Rich and deep "
	Bassi ...	Green " ...	...	...	...	Variable from Malachite to Leek Green color.
	Narwar ...	Yellow " ...	...	...	...	Similar to sienna color.
	Gugra ...	Sandstone ...	...	...	...	Color bad, not durable.
	Kiranipoora ...	" grey ...	...	...	...	Hard and durable.
	Madar Hill ...	" " ...	...	...	...	Vitreous, imperishable.
	Khajoor-ki-Chowki ...	Black marble ...	...	...	...	Gacissose limestone.
	Pakhariawas ...	" " ...	...	...	...	Laminated, probably not durable.
	Bir ...	White... ..	...	...	...	Schist (mica).
	Khodan ...	Slabs white ...	...	...	...	" "
	Srinuggur... ..	" " ...	...	...	...	" "
	Silora ...	Girders and slabs white.	...	...	...	Schistose sandstone.

The 23rd August 1878.

(Sd.) L. S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner, Ajmere.

IV.—No. 37.

Manufactures in the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Districts during 1877-78.

District.	Description.	CLASS OF MANUFACTURES.																			
		Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Building.	Leather.	Gold and silver lace.	Dyeing.	Oil.	Ten.	Shawl.	Soap.	Other manufactures.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
AJMERE.	I.—Number of mills and large manu- facture	1	1	1
	II.—Private looms or small work ...	10	229	140	...	2	77	65	22	3	172	20	179	229	...	...	9	...	1,117	1,117
	III.—Number of workmen { Male ... in large works { Female ...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25
	IV.—Number of workmen in small works, or independent artisans	15	455	217	...	15	182	223	53	10	473	40	387	406	...	...	19	...	2,494	2,494
	V.—Number of European Superin- tendents in large works ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	VI.—Value of block in ditto Rs.	...	19,000	19,000	19,000
	VII.—Estimated annual outturn of all works in Rupees ...	3,000	14,339	4,011	...	75	20,817	9,840	5,400	760	19,589	1,00,000	61,070	54,540	...	...	959	...	2,95,021	2,95,021
																				Grand total.	

These figures are absolutely reliable.

AJMERE, }
The 3rd August 1878.

(Sd.) JAMES WHITE,
Offg. Commissioner.

IV.—No. 38.

Statement showing the expenditure incurred on public works in the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Districts (exclusive of irrigation works, Canals, and Railways) during the year 1877-78.

DETAIL.	FROM IMPERIAL REVENUES.			FROM PROVINCIAL REVENUES.			TOTAL.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
<i>Military Works.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Buildings for the accommodation of European troops	2,098	16,739	18,837	...	...	...	2,098	16,739	18,837
Ditto ditto of Native	4,125	1,066	5,191	...	...	...	4,125	1,066	5,191
Sanitarium buildings	2,511	2,874	5,385	...	...	...	2,511	2,874	5,385
Ordnance and Commissariat buildings	965	1,393	2,358	...	...	...	965	1,393	2,358
Barrack Department ditto (Staff and Miscellaneous)	510	1,360	1,870	...	...	...	510	1,360	1,870
Buildings and Cantonment works for general purposes	1,10,949	4,901	1,15,850	...	...	...	1,10,949	4,901	1,15,850
Works connected with local forces at small out stations	79	1,206	1,285	...	...	...	79	1,206	1,285
Compensation for house-rent...	.....	1,022	1,022	...	...	...	...	1,022	1,022
Total, Military Works	1,21,237	30,561	1,51,798	...	...	...	1,21,237	30,561	1,51,798
<i>Civil Buildings.</i>									
Buildings for the administration of Law and Justice	3,700	5,071	8,771	...	...	...	3,700	5,071	8,771
Ditto Revenue Department	.....	147	147	...	...	...	...	147	147
Ditto Ecclesiastical Department	480	714	1,194	...	...	...	480	714	1,194
Ditto Postal Department	284	229	513	...	...	...	284	229	513
Ditto Educational Department	38,572	2,643	41,215	...	...	...	38,572	2,643	41,215

Ditto	Telegraph Department	...	98	169	267	...	...	...	...	...	98	169	267
Ditto	Public Works Department	...	244	313	557	...	...	...	...	...	244	313	557
Government House and Residences	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other public buildings	...	...	10,614	...	10,614	...	...	...	...	...	10,614	...	10,614
Total, Civil Buildings	...	...	53,992	9,286	63,278	...	...	...	...	...	53,992	9,286	63,278
<i>Communications.</i>													
Metalled roads	...	...	571	47,326	47,897	...	...	...	...	...	371	47,326	47,897
Unmetalled roads	...	...	442	...	442	...	...	...	...	...	442	...	442
District roads	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bridges	...	...	1,037	...	1,037	...	...	...	...	...	1,037	...	1,037
Boat bridges and ferries	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other works	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	2,050	47,326	49,376	...	...	...	...	...	2,056	47,326	49,376
Establishment	...	...	.....	...	1,09,635	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,09,635
Tools and plant	...	...	.....	...	1,669	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,669
Profit and loss	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspense balances	...	...	.....	...	20,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,041
Grand total	...	...	.....	...	3,54,715	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,54,715

(Sd.) A. R. BECHER,
Deputy Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Rajpootana.

IV.—No. 40.

Statement showing the income and expenditure on reproductive works in the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Districts for the year 1877-78.

NAME OF WORKS.	Total outlay in construction to end of 1877-78.	Total income realized during 1877-78.	DEDUCT CHARGES FOR 1877-78.			Net surplus or deficit.
			Cost of maintenance, including establishment.	Interest on capital at 4½ per cent.	Total charges.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Capital, Ordinary.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Julia Reservoir ...	2,72,539	...	12,219	12,219	12,217
	Mackrera " ...	31,757	...	217	217	217
	Ladhpora " ...	25,373	...	203	203	203
	Nai " ...	6,259	...	201	201	201
Total	3,35,928	2	...	12,840	12,840	12,838
Works under operations	Ajmere Sub-Collectorate	...	15,194	...	15,194	15,106
	Beawur " ...	4,01,840	33,759	...	33,759	33,643
	Todgurh " ...	1,66,373	18,246	...	18,246	17,976
	Bheer Reservoir ...	1,05,908	777	...	777	1,588
	Bulad " ...	1,98,162	2,228	...	2,228	227
	Rajosi " ...	83,232	284	...	284	214
	Total	38,824	70,488	...	70,488	64,696
Grand total	9,94,389	5,792	70,488	12,840	83,328	77,534

(Sd.) A. R. BECHER,
Deputy Examiner of P. W. Accounts, Raipootana.

V.—No. 41.

Land Revenue of the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Districts for the year 1877-78.

DESCRIPTION OF REVENUE.	DEMAND FOR 1877-78.			REALIZED DURING THE YEAR.			DETAIL OF BALANCES AND HOW ADJUSTED.						OUTSTANDING BALANCES.		REMARKS.	
	Balance of previous years.	Demand for current year.	Total demand.	On account of current year.	On account of balance of previous year.	Total.	Balance at end of year.			Remission.			On account of current year.	On account of previous year.		Total.
							On account of current year.	On account of previous year.	Total.	On account of current year.	On account of previous year.	Total.				
REVENUE ON THE RENT-ROLL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	128	1,13,894	1,14,122	1,03,684	...	1,03,684	10,310	128	128	128	128	10,310	...	10,310	73	
	...	2,687	2,687	2,614	...	2,614	73	...	...	...	...	73	...	73	73
	119	1,24,734	1,25,353	1,23,961	390	1,24,351	773	229	1,002	...	...	773	229	1,001	1,001
Ajmere { Trust lands Istimar estates... Total ...	747	2,41,415	2,42,162	2,30,269	390	2,30,659	11,156	357	11,513	...	128	11,156	229	11,385	11,385	
Mhairwarra { Khalsa Trust lands... Total ...	...	36,443	36,443	36,110	...	36,110	333	...	333	...	...	333	...	333	333
	...	53,337	53,337	52,937	...	52,937	400	...	400	...	...	400	...	400	400
	...	89,730	89,730	89,047	...	89,047	733	...	733	...	...	733	...	733	733
	747	3,31,195	3,31,942	3,19,306	390	3,19,696	11,891	357	12,246	...	128	11,889	229	12,118	12,118	
Total, Ajmere and Mhairwarra	165	3,537	23,702	22,868	89	22,955	671	76	747	286	286	385	76	461	461	
REVENUE NOT ON RENT-ROLL.	...	31,958	31,958	30,815	...	30,815	1,143	...	1,143	1,135	...	1,135	8	8	8	
Mhairwarra "	165	55,495	55,660	53,681	89	53,770	1,814	76	1,890	1,421	...	393	76	469	469	
Total ...	...	7,285	7,285	7,285	...	7,285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous { Ajmere District... Mhairwarra "	...	997	997	997	...	997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	8,282	8,282	8,282	...	8,282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total miscellaneous and fluctuating revenue	165	63,777	63,942	61,963	89	62,052	1,814	76	1,890	1,421	...	393	76	469	469	
Grand total as per Treasury Schedule	912	3,94,972	3,95,834	3,81,269	479	3,81,748	13,703	433	14,136	1,421	128	12,282	305	12,587	12,587	
Tribute	2,30,835	15,21,118	17,51,953	12,25,951	2,03,324	14,29,275	2,95,167	27,511	3,22,678	...	...	2,95,167	27,511	3,22,678	3,22,678

Ajmere, }
The 3rd August 1878.

(Sd.) JAMES WHITE,
Offg. Commissioner.

V.—No. 42.

FINANCE I.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Districts for the year 1877-78.

HEADS OF RECHITS.		Amount.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.		Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
Land revenue	...	3,06,201 5 0	Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners, with Establishment and Revenue Contingencies	...	67,863 8 7
Excise on spirits and drugs	...	44,500 4 8	Judicial Assistant Commissioner and Cantonment Magistrate, with Establishment and Judicial Contingencies	...	50,357 13 0
Assessed taxes	...	0 8 0	Settlement charges	...	.....
Duty on salt	...	.....	Forest ..	...	.....
Stamps ..	...	1,44,112 5 6	Abkaroo ..	...	636 2 6
Law and Justice	...	23,135 11 4	Stamps ..	...	4,350 14 5
	...	...	Assessed taxes	...	.....
	...	...	Commissioner with Establishment and Contingencies	...	45,578 3 11
	...	...	Motorology	...	360 0 0
	Total Imperial	6,02,130 3 0	Customs	...	.....
			Police ..	...	70,050 15 11
			Medical ..	...	15,196 13 0
			Education	...	54,130 7 1
	Local.			...	26,561 8 8
District Fund	...	1,00,877 4 3	Jail ..	...	1,867 15 4
Municipal Funds	...	95,332 6 3	Registration	...	16,375 10 0
	...	...	Cemetery and church	...	92,366 0 3
	...	...	Refunds...	...	11,861 0 11
	Total Local	1,06,209 10 6	Miscellaneous*	...	95,444 12 5
			District Funds	...	90,534 13 8
			Municipal Fund	...	.....
	Grand Total	7,08,349 13 6		Total	6,55,650 12 2

Rs. a. n.

* Printing charges	..	...	1,975	4	0
Bull and scallion charges	...	...	3,697	4	0
Charitable donations	...	...	383	13	0
Burying papers and other miscellaneous unforeseen charges	...	...	383	1	6
District clerk	...	...	3,042	15	0
Petty repairs, &c....	...	...	1,869	13	7
Other items	..	...	288	13	8
Total	...	...	11,861	0	11

(Sd.) J. E. COOKE,
Assistant Comptroller-General.

TREASURY ACCOUNT BRANCH, }
The 187 . }

V.—No. 43.

FINANCE II.

Statement showing the Receipts and Charges on account of Rajpootana for 1877-78 in the Ajmere Treasury.

NATURE OF RECEIPTS.	Amount.		DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.	
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
Tributes and contributions	...	14,29,274 13 0	Political Agencies	...	3,57,108 10 1
Postage	...	1,15,893 7 3	Topographical and Trigonometrical Surveys	...	35,146 9 11
Telegraph	...	28,941 10 4	<i>Rajpootana Gazette</i>	...	1,200 0 0
Public Works	...	98,803 14 6	Pensions	...	33,271 11 2
Military	...	4,08,420 1 10	Interest on Promissory Notes	...	83,163 3 2
			Public Works	...	16,35,652 9 2
			Military	...	24,78,975 12 8
			Postage	...	1,21,558 0 2
			Telegraph	...	30,787 1 1
			Jodhpoor right on Omerkote	...	.....
TOTAL	...	20,81,398 14 11	TOTAL	...	47,76,863 9 5

TREASURY ACCOUNT BRANCH, }
The 187 .

(Sd.) J. E. COOKE,

Assistant Comptroller-General.

Income and expenditure of Ajmere District Funds, 1877-78.

		Balance on 1st April 1877.		Receipts during the year.		Total.		Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 1st April 1878.	
		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>
I. District Fund, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. cess.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \text{ per cent., Road,} \\ 1 \text{ " School,} \\ \frac{1}{2} \text{ " Dak,} \end{array} \right\}$	11,229	0 1	17,129	1 4	28,358	1 5	11,156	12 8	17,201	4 9
		11,354	9 8	10,599	7 11	21,954	1 7	7,188	5 6	14,765	12 1
		2,656	5 0	1,035	3 4	3,691	8 4	178	2 9	3,513	5 7
	Surplus Pound Fund	.....		1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0	.....
II. Education	...	890	0 4	342	7 1	1,232	7 5	.....		1,232	7 5
	Total	26,129	15 1	30,106	3 8	56,236	2 9	19,523	4 11	36,712	13 10
III. Nazul Fund	...	2,161	0 6	5,430	0 9	7,591	1 3	4,697	14 10	2,893	2 5
IV. Dispensary Fund	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Funded} \\ \text{Cash} \end{array} \right\}$	7,000	0 0	.....		.....		.....		7,000	0 0
		4,801	9 0	3,328	12 2	15,130	5 2	4,028	13 4	4,101	7 10
V. Staging Bungalow	...	370	5 10	2,080	8 9	2,450	14 7	1,846	14 2	604	0 5
	Total	40,462	14 5	40,945	9 4	81,408	7 9	30,096	15 3	51,311	8 6

AJMERE, }
The 2nd August 1878.

(Sd.)

DONALD ROBERTSON,

Secy., District Committee.

VI.—No. 46.

Comparative statement of births & deaths registered in the under-mentioned towns of the Ajmere & Mhairwarra Districts during the year 1877.

1	2	3	4			5				6		7	8
Number.	Name of District.	Name of Rural Circle or Town.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1876.			Number of weeks for which returns have been.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.			RATES OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION.		Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 population.
			Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.			Total.
1	AJMERE.	Ajmere Town ..	10,188	15,395	31,583	During the year 1877.	797	739	1,536				
		Do. Cantonment ..	174	275	449								
		Do. Suburbs ..	2,131	953	3,083		323	288	611				
		Do. Rural District ..	10,697	9,179	19,876								
		Pisangan Town ..	2,323	2,029	4,352		101	75	176				
		Do. Rural District ..	8,431	7,690	16,121		263	193	456				
		Pohkur Circle ..	8,871	6,319	15,190		229	180	409				
		Ghegal " ..	8,436	7,413	15,849		407	267	674				
		Gangwana Circle ..	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
		Spinagar ..	9,844	9,439	19,283		114	360	474				
		Nasirabad " ..	11,123	8,969	20,092		522	431	953				
		Do. Rural District ..	6,150	5,495	11,645		366	241	607	31.83	35.53	35.19	12.33
		Mangaliawas Circle ..	12,837	10,941	23,778		316	396	712				
		Goella " ..	6,419	5,499	11,918		276	239	515				
		2	MHAIRWARA.	Bhinai " ..	21,035		18,875	40,570	703	752	1,455		
Masuda " ..	12,539			11,240	23,779	288	181	469					
Ketri Town ..	2,478			2,469	4,947	130	101	231					
Do. Rural District ..	14,890			13,762	28,652	415	396	811					
Sawar Circle ..	11,178			11,350	22,528	319	303	622					
Nayanagar Town ..	6,497			6,911	13,408	159	151	312					
Do. Rural District ..	10,289			8,161	18,453	350	333	683					
Todgarh Circle ..	10,501			8,159	18,720	256	234	490					
Dewair " ..	4,622			3,480	8,102	163	96	259					
Jawaja " ..	9,940			8,463	18,403	300	277	577					
Jasakhera " ..	5,816	4,676	10,492	501	312	813							
		Total	2,12,205	1,91,063	3,96,331		7,395	6,619	13,014				

AJMERE, }
 The 20th May 1878.
 (Sd.) T. MURRAY, M.D., M.R.C.S., Surgeon-Major,
 Civil-Surgeon.

each month of the year 1877.

Each month of the year 1877.																									
AUGUST.				SEPTEMBER.				OCTOBER.				NOVEMBER.				DECEMBER.				TOTAL.					
Total.				Males.		Females.		Total.				Males.		Females.		Total.				Males.		Females.		Total.	
73	30	27	57	32	26	58	51	53	104	65	72	137	683	610	1,307										
39	16	14	30	16	11	27	18	15	33	10	21	40	227	173	400										
14	10	3	13	5	2	7	5	5	10	11	10	21	74	62	136										
30	12	5	17	9	13	22	15	12	27	10	19	29	160	134	294										
25	8	5	13	7	8	15	12	9	21	22	22	44	170	136	306										
14	17	9	26	11	14	25	14	16	30	32	13	45	185	141	326										
.....										
31	7	16	23	10	12	22	18	15	33	20	23	43	241	243	484										
09	36	23	59	24	31	55	33	29	62	47	36	83	413	321	734										
30	17	6	23	6	21	27	9	11	20	21	14	35	197	173	370										
31	15	17	32	15	9	24	32	18	50	23	19	42	239	181	420										
9	7	4	11	6	5	11	8	5	13	11	11	22	231	180	411										

1878 May 27

J M H E

Total

747

168

12

7

5

183,066

184,066

212,265

...